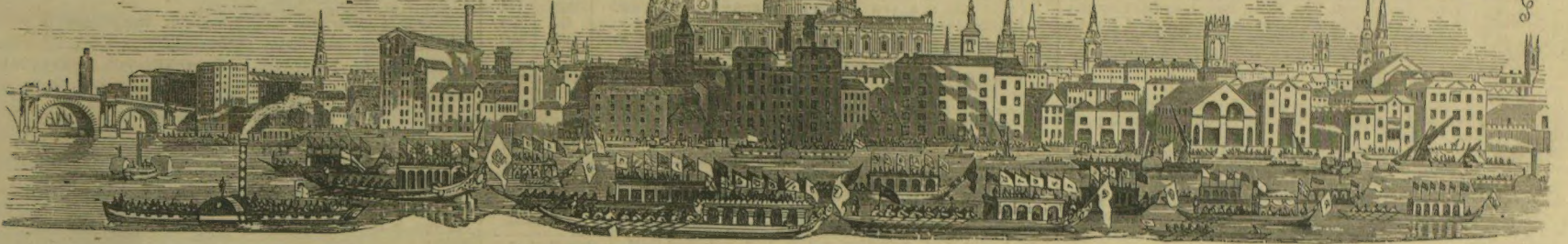


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1851.—VOL. LXVI.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1875.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.



THE NEW KING OF SPAIN EMBARKING AT MARSEILLES.



BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Rio de Janeiro, the wife of Ernest Whittington London, Esq., of a son.  
On the 16th inst., at 32, Queen's-gardens, Hyde Park, Lady Caroline Jenkins, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th, at St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham, by the Rev. Dr. Dykes, assisted by the Rev. R. Gould, Vicar of Earsdon, William de Lisle Powles, Esq., of Botago, British Columbia, to Marianne, only daughter of the late James Procksbank, Esq., barrister, of the Middle Temple.  
On the 21st inst., at the parish church, Stratford-on-Avon, by the Rev. F. H. Hodgson, M.A., and the Rev. Edward Franks Hodgson, M.A. (brother and uncle of the bride), assisted by the Rev. J. D. Collis, D.D., Vicar, Cardross Grant, only son of the late Findlayson Grant, H.E.I.C.S., to Emily, second daughter of Arthur Hodgson, of Eton Vale, Queensland, and Clifton, Warwickshire.  
On the 21st inst., by special license, at the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Ashton-on-Mersey, by the Rev. Joseph Ray, M.A., Rector, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Jones, M.A., Curate, Robert, eldest surviving son of Robert Heath, Esq., M.P., Biddulph Grange, Congleton, Cheshire, to Laura, youngest daughter of Frederick Fielder, Esq., Whitfield House, Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd inst., at Stockholm, Mary, the beloved wife of Kammar-junkaren E. von Horn, and daughter of the late Bryan Hedden, Esq., of Ayrton, Yorkshire.  
On the 23rd inst., at Brighton, Mary Ann, widow of Thomas Unett, C.B., late Colonel H.M. 19th Regiment of Foot, in her 73rd year. Friends please accept this intimation.  
On the 13th inst., at his residence at Cheam, Surrey, William Joy, Esq., of Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, and for a quarter of a century of the Board of Trade, Whitehall, London, in his 55th year, beloved and respected by all who knew him.  
On the 8th inst., at Eversfield-place, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Frances, widow of the late Francis George West, J.P. and D.L., of Horham Hall, Thaxted, Essex.  
On the 1st inst., at Tripoli, Africa, Louisa, wife of Dr. E. D. Dickson, physician to her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, youngest and only surviving daughter of the late Colonel Hamner Warrington, K.H. (of the 4th Dragoon Guards), her Majesty's Agent and Consul General at Tripoli.  
On the 2nd inst., at Montreal, Canada, Janet Cooper, wife of Mr. Gilbert Scott, brewer, aged 48 years.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 6.

**SUNDAY, JAN. 31.**  
Sexagesima Sunday.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Maclear; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., Very Rev. Dr. Howson, Dean of Chester.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Pury-Cust, Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. Dean Stanley (funeral sermon for Rev. Canon Kingsley).  
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. H.L. Thompson; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Baker, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.  
French Anglican Church of St. John (La Savoy), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

**MONDAY, FEB. 1.**  
Hilary Term ends.  
Partridge and Pheasant Shooting ends.  
Salmon fishing begins.  
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.  
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Ferrier on the Functions of the Brain).  
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. C. E. Stephens on Dr. Day's Theory of Harmony, and on a new system).  
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.  
Osteological Society, 8 p.m.  
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Weekes on Sculpture).  
Medical Society, 8 p.m. (third Lettersonian Lecture by Mr. C. F. Maundrell, on the Surgery of the Arteries).  
Young Men's Christian Association, Exeter Hall, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse on Chatterton).  
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.  
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Professor Birks on the Indestructibility of Forces).  
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Alcohol).  
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Darbishire on Public Abattoirs).  
Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. H. Wyld on Music).  
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Commander T. A. Hull on the Unsurveyed World, 1874).  
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Address by Mr. J. H. Adams, the president).  
Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. N. Mozley on the Punishment of the Lash).  
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Landlord and Tenant Question).  
Farmers' Club (Mr. J. B. Lawes on the More Frequent Growth of Barley).

**TUESDAY, FEB. 2.**  
Candlemas Day. Purification of the Virgin Mary.  
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Ray Lankester on the Pedigree of the Animal Kingdom).  
Royal Maternity Charity, annual meeting, 3 p.m.  
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Prestwich on the Origin of the Chesham Bank).

**WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.**  
Meeting of Liberal Members of Parliament at the Reform Club, 3 p.m.  
Levee of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards, 3 p.m.  
Royal Agricultural Society, noon.  
Royal Horticultural Society, lecture, 8 p.m.  
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.  
Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (anniversary).  
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Sutton on an International Pharmacopoeia).  
London Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. A. Coleman on the Protection of Buildings and Ships from Fire, with Arrangements for the Ventilation of Ships).  
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. Walter de Gray Birch on the Classification of MSS.).

**THURSDAY, FEB. 4.**  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Electricity).  
Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, anniversary, 4 p.m.  
Dramatic Authors' Society, 2.30 p.m.  
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Dr. Zerri on the Grotesque in Indian Art).  
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.  
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Weekes on Sculpture).  
Chemical Society, 8 p.m.  
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (the Rev. G. Henslow on the Systems of Phylotaxis; papers by Messrs. H. N. Moseley and J. Gamble).  
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.  
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. R. Daldy on Printing in connection with Early Art).

**FRIDAY, FEB. 5.**  
Meeting of Parliament.  
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. James Dewar on the Physiological Action of Light).  
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. R. M. Fulford on the Architecture of the Brittany Coast).  
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor J. B. Mayor on Rhythm).  
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Mozart's Mass No. 1, Spohr's "Christian's Prayer," and Mendelssohn's "Athalie").  
Geologists' Association, 7.30 p.m. (anniversary).  
Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.

**SATURDAY, FEB. 6.**  
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. T. Wood on his Discoveries at Ephesus).  
Saturday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.  
Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.  
Performance at the Princess's Theatre for the Cospatrik Fund, 2 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum.	Maximum.	General Direction.		
Jan.	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°			
20	29.619	46.3	40.8	83	9	43.4	53.6	WSW. SW.	442	.065
21	29.364	41.6	37.3	87	9	38.3	45.8	SW. W. N.	294	.400
22	29.938	36.7	28.5	75	1	31.5	42.2	NW. W. WSW.	267	.187
23	29.580	48.6	44.5	87	9	48.4	53.6	WSW. S. SW.	549	.143
24	29.133	44.2	36.8	78	—	40.9	50.9	SSW. SW.	632	.590
25	29.448	41.8	36.9	84	6	38.7	46.3	SW. WNW. W.	200	.200
26	29.204	39.9	34.5	83	10	36.2	42.6	W. SSE.	218	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—  
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.718 29.466 29.890 29.605 29.188 29.263 30.153  
Temperature of Air .. 45.3° 43.3° 35.4° 43.1° 45.0° 41.3° 39.3°  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 45.6° 40.3° 32.5° 42.3° 42.7° 40.3° 37.9°  
Direction of Wind .. .. .. SW. WSW. W. SW. SW. W. W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 6.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 18	9 16	10 12	11 22	12 30	1 45	2 51

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—This Evening, and during the Week, the revived Comedy, HOME, with Mr. SOTHERN in his original character of Colonel White. First appearance in London of Mr. Lytton Sothorn. Preceded, at 7.30, by a New Comedietta, A FAIR ENCOUNTER; concluding with THE SERIOUS FAMILY—Amindab Sleek, Mr. Buckstone. Stage Manager, Mr. Coe.

**A MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY** OF OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Lord Dundreary, Mr. Sothorn. To commence at Two, and terminate at a Quarter to Five.—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

**LYCEUM.—HAMLET.**—Mr. HENRY IRVING.—Every Evening at 7.45, Hamlet. Character by Messrs. Henry Irving, T. Swinburne, Chippendale, Compton, E. Leathes, G. Neville, T. Moor, H. B. Conway, P. Clements, Beveridge, &c.; Miss G. Pouncefort and Miss Isabel Bateman. Preceded, at 6.50, by FISH OUT OF WATER—Mr. Compton. Box-office open from Ten till Five; Doors open at 6.30. Sole Lessee and Responsible Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

**THE TWO ORPHANS,** most enthusiastically received by crowded houses, commences at 7.30, terminates at 11. Every Evening, at the ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

**GLOBE THEATRE.**—LYDIA THOMPSON and her COMPANY in BLUE BEARD, EVERY EVENING at Eight, and SATURDAYS at Two. "The recognised success of the season." Prices from 6d. to £3.3s.

**CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus.**—Messrs. SPIERS and POND, Sole Proprietors and responsible Managers.—New Comic Opera by CHARLES LECOCQ—LES PRES SAINT GERVAIS Every Evening at Eight; the English adaptation by Robert Reece. The Opera produced under the direction of Mr. W. H. Liston. Conductor, Mr. P. Stankiewicz. Principal Artists—Madame Pauline Rita, Cecile Dubois, Florence Hunter, Emily Thorne, Lillian Adair; Messrs. A. Brenner, Veritini, Connell, Loredan, Hogan, Grantham, Manning. Prices of Admission: Private Boxes, from £1 1s. to £3 3s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Doors open at 7.30; commence at 8. Box-office open daily, from Ten till Five. Free list entirely suspended. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

**SURREY THEATRE.**—Sole Manager, W. Holland. Another Great Success.—The Pantomime again the best; everybody says so, and crowded houses nightly prove it. Prices from 6d. to 8s. Seats and boxes booked at the Theatre and at all Libraries, free of charge. Important Announcement: Another marvellously grand effect has been added to the superb Pantomime, FORTY THIEVES. A grand Protean Ballet, in the magnificent Cave Scene, producing the most wonderful, original, and gorgeous effects ever witnessed. Doors open at 6.30; at 7, THE SECRET; Pantomime, 7.45.

**SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE** (late Astley's).—TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at Two and Seven. Commencing with Scenes in the Arena by the Great Chatterton Troupe, and terminating with the Juvenile Illustration of the BATTLE OF WATERLOO. The united press have pronounced ALADDIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP; or, Harlequin and the Forty Thieves or the Flying Horses of Lambeth, to be the Greatest Pantomime ever produced. 700 people, horses, ponies, camels, dromedaries, Spanish oxen, buffaloes, and twelve trained elephants all on one scene (including a white one, the only one of the kind ever seen in this country). This sight is not only great and gorgeous, but a perfect marvel in the hippo-dramatic art. Private Boxes, £1 1s. 6d. to £5 5s.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Orchestra Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Pit Stalls, 2s.; Boxes, 2s.; Upper Circle, 1s. 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Box-office open from Ten to Four daily, under the direction of Mr. Drysdale.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
DAY PERFORMANCES OF THE  
**MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,**  
Gloriously Successful Holiday Programme will be given  
ON MONDAY AFTERNOON AT THREE.  
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AT THREE.  
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT THREE.  
In addition to the regular performances  
NIGHTLY AT EIGHT.

**THREE DAY PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN**  
by the  
**MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS**  
during the present week—viz.,  
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS AT THREE.

**S. T. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.**  
The New and Extraordinarily Successful Programme of the  
**MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS**  
will be continued  
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT;  
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Thurs and Eight.  
The American Humourist and Comedian, will appear, in addition to the great and powerful Company of Forty Performers. The whole of the new and charming Ballads have been pronounced by the leading journals of the metropolis to be the best and most successful that have been produced for a very considerable period.  
Fautenils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Juveniles under Twelve half price to Area and Stalls.  
No fees; no charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Tickets and places at Austin's office, from Nine a.m. till Six p.m.

**S. T. JAMES'S GREAT HALL,**  
REGENT-STREET AND PICCADILLY.  
**GRAND DAY AND NIGHT FETE,**  
TUESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, FEB. 2, AT THREE;  
TUESDAY NIGHT NEXT, FEB. 2, AT EIGHT,  
on the occasion of  
**MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S**  
**TENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT.**

The Programme upon each occasion will embody many novel and most attractive features.  
The MUSICAL PORTION will contain most important additions to the recently-introduced New Selection of Songs, Ballads, Par-Songs, and Choruses, composed expressly for the occasion by W. MEYER LUTZ, Esq.  
AN ENTIRELY NEW SELECTION  
from Offenbach's most brilliant and melodious Opera-Bouffe,  
LES BRIGANDS.  
(Words written by Henry S. Leigh, Esq.) By kind permission of Messrs. Boosey, and Co. The New and Characteristic Dresses by M. Alias and Mrs. Price.

**THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS**  
will give a  
**CONCERT IN WHITE FACES**  
in addition to their usual Entertainment.  
The following eminent Artists will appear at the Day Performance.  
Miss ANGELINA CLAUDE,  
Mr. EDWARD TERRY,  
Mr. MARIUS,  
Mr. J. FITZGERALD,  
Mr. HARRY COX,  
(With the kind sanction of Mrs. Swanborough).  
Mr. LIONEL BROUGH  
(the eminent and justly popular Comedian).  
Miss ELLA CHAPMAN  
(the charming American Comedienne; by kind permission of Alex. Henderson, Esq.).  
Miss KATE VAUGHAN  
(of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane and Princess's, by permission of F. B. Chatterton, Esq.).  
Fautenils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Area and Upper Gallery, 1s. Fautenils and Stalls Seats may also be secured without extra charge at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, daily from Nine a.m. until Ten p.m.; also at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Mitchell's Royal Library, Bubb's, Lacon and Olliver's, and Oliver's, Old Bond-street; S. Hays, Regent-street; Keith Frowse's, Chesham; Alfred Hays's, Royal Exchange.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE,** Bishopsgate.  
The Grand New Pantomime, ROBINSON CRUSOE, Every Evening, at 7: Morning Performances every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.30, to which Children under Ten half price.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—SATURDAY CONCERT.**—This Day, JAN. 30, the Programme will include:—Overture, "In Memoriam" (Sullivan); Mass in C (Beethoven), and Variations in A on a Theme of Haydn (Brahms). Vocalists—Miss Blanche Cole, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The Crystal Palace Choir. Organist, Dr. Stainer. Conductor, Mr. Manns. Transferable Stall Tickets for remaining Twelve Concerts, One Guinea; Single Stalls Half a Crown.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for WEEK ending FEB. 6, 1875.**  
Pantomime, CINDERELLA, by E. L. Blanchard, Esq. Scenery by Mr. F. Fenton and Mr. H. Emden. Transformation, a Fairy's Wedding, by Mr. Charles Brew. Characters by the Payne family. Music by Oscar H. Barrett. Characters by the Payne family. Miss Caroline Parkes, Misses Emmeline Cole, Alice Mansfield, A. Thirlwall, Mrs. Aynsley Cook, the Misses Elliot, Mullie, Esta, &c.  
SATURDAY, FEB. 6.—Fifteenth Concert.  
Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Last Week but One of the new Pantomime, CINDERELLA, by Mr. E. L. Blanchard. Daily from Monday to Friday Next (Feb. 1 to Feb. 5). Scenery by Messrs. Fenton and Emden; Transformation, a Fairy's Wedding, by Mr. Charles Brew. Characters by the Payne family. Music by Oscar H. Barrett. Characters by the Payne family. Miss Caroline Parkes, Misses Emmeline Cole, Alice Mansfield; Mrs. Aynsley Cook, &c. Clown, Mr. Harry Payne. The whole produced under the direction of Mr. T. H. Friend (the Company's Stage Manager). Numbered Stalls, Half a Crown, may be booked in advance. Special arrangements for Family Parties. Admission, One Shilling, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—NATIONAL MUSIC MEETINGS.**  
The Third Series of PUBLIC COMPETITIVE PERFORMANCES will take place at MIDSUMMER, 1875. Twelve Classes for Choral Societies, Solo Singers, and Military Bands. Authorised Editions of the Music to be prepared for performance are published by Messrs. Novello and Co. and Messrs. Metzler and Co. Rules, Lists of Music to be prepared, Forms of Entry, and all other particulars can be had on application at the Secretary's Office, Crystal Palace, S.E.  
By order, S. FLOOD PAGE, Secretary.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.**  
Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, MOZART'S MASS No. 1, Spohr's "Christian's Prayer," and Mendelssohn's "Athalie." Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Ellen Horne, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Theodore Distin. Organist, Mr. Willing. The Illustrative Verses to "Athalie" will be recited by Mr. Ryder. Tickets, 3s., 6s., and 10s. 6d.

**ROYAL ALBERT HALL POPULAR BALLAD CONCERT,**  
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 30, at Three o'clock.—Mlle. Johanna Levier, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Whitney; Soli Violin, Herr Wilhelm; at the Pianoforte, Mr. Randegeger; Royal Albert Hall Choral Society Part-Song Choir. Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Tickets, 6s., 4s., 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s., at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and 35, Putney; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

**ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, TUESDAY, FEB. 2, at Eight o'clock.** Overture, "Der Freischütz" (Weber). Lieder, a. Brahms's "Liederspielchen," b. Liebig's "Liederspielchen." Mlle. Johanna Levier. Violin Concerto, F. Hégar (first time)—Herr Wilhelm. Song—Mrs. Sims Reeves. Overture, "In Memoriam" (Arthur Sullivan). Italian Symphony (Mendelssohn). Song—Mr. Sims Reeves. Violin Solo, a. Albinetti (Wagner); b. Nocturne (Chopin)—A. Wilhelm, Herr Wilhelm. Lieder, a. Liebig's "Liederspielchen" (Schubert); b. Wiegand's (Brahms)—Mlle. Johanna Levier. March, "Prophète" (Meyerbeer). At the Pianoforte, Mr. Randegeger. Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Tickets, 7s. 6d., 6s., 2s. 6d., Admission, 1s., at Novello's, No. 1, Berners-street, and 35, Putney; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

**WEDNESDAY NEXT, LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS,**  
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Director, Mr. John Boosey. Ninth Year.—On WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Eight o'clock. Artists—Madame Sherrington and Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Antoinette Sterling and Madame Osborne Williams; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Edward Lacy, and Mr. Sandley. Pianoforte, Miss Josephine Lawrence. The London Vocal Union (from St. Paul's), under the direction of Mr. Frederick Walker. Conductors, Mr. Meyer Lutz and Mr. Sidney Naylor. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets (to admit four), 2s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets at Austin's, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; and of Boosey and Co., 25, Regent-street, W.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment, THE ANCIENT BRITONS,** by Gilbert A. Becket; after which A FAIRY TALE, by Mr. Corney Grain, and THE THREE TITLES. EVERY EVENING (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight. Every THURSDAY and SATURDAY at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, BURLINGTON HOUSE.**  
NOW OPEN from Nine till dusk, the EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY THE OLD MASTERS and DECEASED MASTERS OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence; ditto bound, with pencil, One Shilling; Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
THE THIRTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES is NOW OPEN. 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s.  
ALFRED D. FAIRF, Secretary.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
THE NINTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 63, Pall-mall.  
H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

**ELIJAH WALTON'S PAINTINGS.**—Eastern, Alpine, Welsh, &c.—EXHIBITION, including Mr. Walton's work during 1873 and 1874, NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till dusk. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

**DORÉ'S PICTURE, THE DREAM OF PILATE'S WIFE.**  
This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six. Brilliantly lighted at dusk and on dull days.

**DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM,** with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**NOW READY,**  
**VOL. LXV., ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.**  
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**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.**  
LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1875.

One of the least pleasant features of the present condition of the Continental States of Europe is the abnormal and almost universal activity being displayed in the enlargement, equipment, and training of their respective armies. One might almost imagine that the world is on the eve of the Battle of Armageddon. It is noteworthy, too, that, with the exception of the dynastic struggle which is going on in the north of Spain, and which, it is hoped, may soon be brought to a close, the general tranquillity of Europe was never more profound, or the earnest inclination of the great military Powers to keep out of war more undoubted, than they are at the present moment. The recent squabble between the Turks and Montenegrins is an illustration in point. For a moment, it seemed as if it was destined to reopen "the Eastern question," and but for a somewhat rude and imperious interference by the great military Monarchies it might have done so. Strong hands, however, were laid upon the parties to the quarrel, and, under some strain of international law, they were compelled to keep the peace. Nevertheless, although there is scarcely "a cloud no bigger than a man's hand" upon the horizon, and no approximate cause of hostilities visible upon the surface of affairs, there is hardly a country in Europe which is not taxing its resources to the

**MR. JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.**—After fifty-three years of Literary Labour, in the production of nearly 150 Works, Mr. John Timbs is compelled by failing health for a season to relinquish work. In his seventy-fourth year, and with only a small pension per annum to rely on, his friends feel that he has some claim on public consideration, and are RAISING A FUND for his benefit. Persons desirous of CONTRIBUTING to this Fund are requested to send their Subscriptions to Messrs. R. Bentley and Son, 8, New Burlington-street, W.

**SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION.**  
EXAMINATIONS IN DRAWING IN ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS.  
The Science and Art Department will, under prescribed regulations, hold EXAMINATIONS, through the agency of the Managers, in NATIONAL, PAROCHIAL, or other ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS throughout the Kingdom. These Examinations will take place on MARCH 5, in Schools in which Instruction in Drawing is given by persons certificated, or partially certificated, in second-grade Drawing. Payments to the Managers, and Prizes to the Children and Pupil Teachers are offered on the results of these Examinations.  
Application for examination must be made, before Feb. 15 at latest, to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, S.W.  
By Order of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION.



utmost in extending and improving its armaments. The war of 1870 between France and Germany, and the subsequent organisation of the German Empire, appear to have thoroughly disturbed the balance of forces which had previously been maintained. Victory and territorial conquest were believed to impose upon German statesmen a necessity for being prepared to retain what had been got, and to hold it against all comers. Germany has, therefore, determined upon completing arrangements whereby in case of need she may be able to bring into the field 2,800,000 men. France, possibly cherishing in her heart the intention of recovering her lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, has been for some time past engaged in reconstructing her army, and in making available for any future contest a force amounting to 1,800,000 soldiers. Russia, having adopted a system of universal conscription, calculates upon having at her command, when her plans have fairly taken effect, an army of not less than 3,300,000 men. Austria, ever since the battle of Sadowa, has been intent, as opportunity served, upon expanding and perfecting her military strength. These proceedings of the great military Powers put a sort of pressure upon all the minor States of Europe. Italy continues to embarrass her financial resources by maintaining a larger army than under other circumstances she would require. Belgium, Sweden, and Switzerland are taking steps, each in its own way, towards developing and organising their defensive force. Turkey has been rapidly expending borrowed means upon the acquisition of the best arms for her soldiers and most powerful ironclads for her fleet. Everywhere we hear of augmented activity in arsenals, of the multiplication of arms of precision, of the building and launching of ships of war, of legislative provision for the supply of military wants, and, as might easily have been anticipated, of the swift growth of national debts.

How are we to account for this phenomenon? What good reason can be assigned for a competition which at first sight seems so ruinous? Does the cause originate in the peoples or in their rulers? in the clashing of international interests, or of dynastic ambitions? in the passions of men, or in their calculations of personal advantage? in the need of nations or in their pride? Such questions as these are far more easily asked than answered. Possibly, the state of things which every individual deplures as both burdensome and fraught with danger, is one of those stages through which what we call "civilisation" must pass before it can finally rise into a higher plane. It resembles the invasion and prevalence of a wasting epidemic, and its present power is probably owing to an excited susceptibility in those who are affected by it. Nobody knows where precisely to put his finger upon the origin of the disease—for disease unquestionably it is—and nobody, for the present, has been able to prescribe an efficient remedy. We all admit the evil. Most of us are anxious to do something by way of counteracting it. But the experience of the last twenty years proves that the extent and intensity of it rather grow than abate, and that in regard to this matter Europe is not so well off now as she was half a century ago.

Happily, we think, the condition of which we all complain as intrinsically barbarous, unreasonable, wasteful, and contingently destructive, is not without some traits of alleviation. Perhaps it may be found that armed nations will not be so prone to war as national armies. There can be no doubt of the general disposition of the States of Europe to preserve peace, nor that the rulers of those States reflect the wishes of their subjects. The game of war has become so hazardous, and the stakes dependent upon its issues so tremendous, as to make it more and more likely that it will be avoided if possible. When a coach is overlaid and the country is difficult, or where a boat is over-crowded and the weather is rough, the unusual precautions taken to prevent accidents sometimes render travelling safer in reality, though not in appearance, than when the conditions are more in accordance with the ordinary dictates of common sense. The proverb tells us that "threatened lives last long." It may be that Europe under constantly impending menace may continue to be Europe at peace. No doubt there is another side of the subject, and one that forces itself disagreeably upon notice. Large armies are ordinarily equivalent to the withdrawal of so many men from remunerative industry. But may it not be reasonably inferred that such armies as will include within them all the male subjects of a nation within the range of what may be considered the prime of manhood, will, as time progresses, be much rather potential than actual? Like a new moon, which shows but a small arc of her disc illuminated, whilst the remainder of it, though indicated by a thin ring of light, remains in shadow, so probably the armies of the future will consist more than they have done in the past of latent reserves, and will not need, to even half their extent, to be subtracted from industrial pursuits. Be this, however, as it may, and whatever the alleviations which the consideration of the subject will admit of, the present state of Continental Europe is one which is eminently unsatisfactory to all, whether as men, as patriots, or as Christians.

The National Committee for promoting the boarding out of pauper children have issued their annual report, in which they state that the retrospect of their labours during the past year is such as to encourage them to continue their efforts.

## THE COURT.

The daily bulletins have announced that Prince Leopold has had no recurrence of the hemorrhage during the week, that he has gained a little in strength, is able to take more nourishment, and has generally slept more quietly. Sir William Jenner, Dr. Hoffmeister, and Dr. Marshall continue in attendance upon his Royal Highness.

The absent members of the Royal family have been generally prevented from coming to Osborne in consequence of the medical attendants prescribing absolute repose of mind and body for the Prince.

The Marquis of Lorne accompanied Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) to Osborne last week, and left the next day. The Princess remains with her Majesty.

The Spanish Minister delivered on Saturday last, at the Foreign Office, an autograph letter from King Alfonso XII., notifying to the Queen his accession to the throne, and assuring her Majesty of his intention to promote constitutional, civil, and religious liberty in the realm which he has been called upon to govern.

The Queen, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Robinson Duckworth.

Her Majesty and the Princesses have taken daily out-of-door exercise.

The Queen will hold a Council at Osborne next Thursday. The Marchioness of Ely has arrived at Osborne. Lady Waterpark has succeeded the Duchess of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Sandringham on Saturday last from visiting Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. His Royal Highness travelled from St. Pancras by the express to Ely, and thence by special train to Wolferton.

It is stated that the Prince will be present at the marriage, next week, of the daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians, at Brussels.

The Princess of Wales, with her children, takes daily drives in the neighbourhood of Sandringham.

Monday was the seventeenth anniversary of the marriage of the Princess Royal of England, Imperial Crown Princess of Germany.

The Grand Duke Sergius arrived at Dover last week, and was received on landing by the Duke of Edinburgh, Count Schouvaloff, and the members of the Russian Embassy. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses travelled from Dover by special train to Ashford, and proceeded to Eastwell Park, where the Grand Duke remains on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

The Duke of Connaught landed at Alexandria on the 10th inst. from her Majesty's ship *Helicon*, after a fine but somewhat long passage from Brindisi. A Royal salute was fired from the forts, and the Prince, accompanied by General Stanton, her Majesty's Consul-General, left by a special train for Cairo.

Prince Christian attained his forty-fourth year yesterday (Friday) week.

His Excellency the United States Minister has left town for Paris. During the absence of his Excellency Colonel Chesebrough will act as Chargé-d'Affaires.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland held his first Levée, and the Duchess of Abercorn gave her first Drawing-room, for the season, in Dublin Castle on Wednesday. At each Court there was an extremely large attendance, including representatives of the aristocracy from all parts of the country. The Right Hon. Sir Michael and Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach gave a ball, on Tuesday, at the Chief Secretary's Lodge, Phoenix Park.

The Duke of Richmond has arrived in town from Goodwood. His Grace, as Lord President of the Council, will entertain the leading members of the Cabinet and great officers of State at a dinner, on Tuesday next, for the nomination of the Sheriffs.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, as First Lord of the Treasury, has issued invitations for a full-dress Parliamentary dinner, next Thursday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

Earl Granville has issued invitations for a Parliamentary dinner, on Thursday next, to the leading Liberal Peers.

The annual ball of the Old Berkeley Fox Hunt was held, on Thursday week, in Rickmansworth Townhall; and the annual Northampton county ball took place, on the same day, at the Townhall, Northampton.

The appointment of the Earl of Bradford to the lord-lieutenancy of Salop, in the room of the late Viscount Hill, is gazetted; and the Queen has granted to the wife of the Rev. R. N. Russell, Rector of Beachampton, Bucks, only sister of the Earl of Egmont, the precedence which she would have enjoyed if her father, the Hon. and Rev. C. G. Perceval, had succeeded to the title.

## THE NEW WILLS OFFICE.

The shabby and obscure precinct of Doctors'-commons, on the south side of St. Paul's-churchyard, no longer contains the Principal Registry of the Court of Probate for Wills. That important public office has been removed to Somerset House, Strand, where anybody who wants to inspect any will that has been formally proved and registered may do so, with much greater ease and comfort than before, on payment of a trifling fee. The rooms now occupied by this department are those on the ground floor in the centre of the south block of buildings, on the side next the Thames Embankment, and immediately opposite the main entrance from the Strand into the great quadrangle. Our illustration is a view of the interior, which is airy, spacious, and well lighted—a great contrast to the dingy, cramped, and stuffy apartments formerly used for this purpose at Doctors'-commons. The clerks and messengers are under orders to be very attentive to all persons who come here on business, and no ticket-porters or other unofficial assistants should be employed.

It was resolved, at council and general meetings of South Wales colliery owners, yesterday week, to begin a general lock-out of the miners on the 1st of next month.

There was a serious jewel robbery on Wednesday night at the residence of Madame Van de Weyer, New Lodge, Windsor Forest. Madame Van de Weyer was about to retire to rest, and went to her room, the door of which she found locked. While seeking assistance the robbers escaped out of the window, carrying off about £2000 worth of jewellery and other articles.—A second notice in reference to the loss of the Countess of Dudley's jewels has been posted in the metropolis. In addition to the £1000 at first promised for their recovery, an amount is now offered, if they are returned uninjured, much greater than could be obtained by their sale.

## THE ARETHUSA TRAINING-SHIP.

The Chichester, which has during several years past been moored at Greenhithe, between Gravesend and Erith, for training poor boys to be seamen in the Royal Navy or in merchant-vessels, is now accompanied in that service by the wooden frigate *Arethusa*. This ship was converted, in 1832, from a sailing-vessel to a propeller steam-ship, but was set aside three years afterwards. She is now lent by the Admiralty to the managing committee of the Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, an institution which does immense good, under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury, its zealous and efficient secretary being Mr. W. Williams, and its head-quarters being in Great Queen-street. Lady Burdett-Coutts, the princess of English charity, has given £5000 to defray the costs of fitting up the *Arethusa* for so beneficent a purpose. The fine old song of "The Saucy *Arethusa*" should not yet be forgotten. It was composed by Prince Hare, above half a century ago, and breathes the genuine English sailor spirit of roystering valour and duty, which was alive through and after the great war. We quote it here from a volume just published by Nimmo, of Edinburgh, "Poems, Songs, and Ballads of the Sea," edited by Mr. Charles Bruce.

Our Captain hailed the Frenchman, "Ho!"  
The Frenchman then cried out, "Hullo!"  
"Bear down, d'ye see,  
To our Admiral's lee!"  
"No, no," says the Frenchman, "that can't be,"  
"Then I must lug you along with me,"  
Says the Saucy *Arethusa*.

But that was the old original *Arethusa*, which famous ship, like the old original *Dreadnought*, mentioned by us last week, bequeathed her name to a second vessel built in later times. The present *Arethusa* was built in 1847, and in 1854 joined the Black Sea squadron, under Sir Edmund Lyons, at the siege of Sebastopol. She went soon afterwards into the port of Odessa, during the bombardment of the forts there by the allied fleets, and sailed close up to the Russian batteries. After delivering her broadside fire, she tacked about and repassed the line of the enemy's batteries, keeping quite close, to fire the other broadside. This achievement was loudly cheered by the crews of all the other English and French ships. The *Arethusa* No. 2 has, therefore, deserved a song to herself, but we can only give her an illustration. It is due likewise to her new employment as a naval and general maritime training-school. The Chichester has accommodation for 214 boys, but the *Arethusa* will receive 300, being larger than the Chichester. In addition to the floating swimming-bath for use in the summer, to be moored near, she will contain a large swimming-bath which can be used by the boys of both ships all the year round, and in which every boy will have to learn to swim. She will also have a large library, for which books are desired.

## TELEGRAPHY IN 1874.

The *Telegraphic Journal* thus recounts the progress of telegraphy in 1874:—"The principal portion appears to be that of the various submarine extensions, which have not only been numerous but also important, South America having been brought into almost direct communication with Great Britain during the year. In 1873 the section of the Brazilian Company's system from Lisbon to Madeira was partially laid, but, owing to the appearance of a fault, the work was stopped until the present year. On the completion of the section between Madeira and St. Vincent—a length of 1200 nautical miles—the broken cable off Madeira was recovered, and communication thus was established between Lisbon and St. Vincent. Subsequently the section between St. Vincent and Pernambuco (1845 nautical miles) was completed; and thus, by means of the Eastern's Company's cable from Lisbon, were the Brazils brought into direct telegraphic communication with the United Kingdom. Consequent upon the laying of the various cables belonging to the Western and Brazilian, the Central American, and others, communication was opened up between Demerara on the north and the River Plate on the south. The Anglo-American Company succeeded in laying a fifth cable across the Atlantic, by means of the cable left from last year, and a subsequent addition of 1100 miles of new cable. The Great Eastern was occupied in the work, and difficulties were encountered, as the weather was most severe. It is difficult to understand the operations of the company, for they have gone to the expense of laying an entirely new cable, whilst they appear to abandon an existing cable (1865) which has been broken down. An attempt has been made by an opposition company to lay a separate and independent cable across the Atlantic. This has so far succeeded that the cable has been submerged across to within a short distance of Newfoundland, and there buoyed. It appears, however, to have a fault in it. Bad weather has for some weeks prevented any operation, so that the Direct United States Company have been unable to complete their communication during the present year. Cables have been laid during the year between Jamaica and Porto Rico, and another short West Indian section, also between Constantinople and Odessa, between Zante and Otranto, and between Barcelona and Marseilles. The amount of mileage added to the submarine system has been very great, exceeding that of any previous year."

## ACCIDENTS.

During an inspection on board the *Warspite* training ship, in the Thames, on Monday, two boys, while assisting in lowering a cutter, slipped, fell into the river, and were drowned.

A gas explosion occurred, yesterday week, at Dalton-cottages, Bath. One house was completely demolished, and two women and two children were severely injured. An adjoining house was also much shattered.

During the severe gale which blew over this country on Saturday afternoon a French barque was driven on the Chesil beach, near Weymouth, and became a total wreck. Of the crew of fourteen men four lives were lost.

Two disasters to British vessels at sea are reported. The *Willie S. Thompson*, from Shields for Iquique, has been barred, and the captain and crew—twelve persons in all—have been picked up after having been in a boat fifteen days. The *Lavinia*, from Newcastle for Jersey, came into collision with another ship off Beachy Head; the crew were rescued, and the captain, who was left on board, managed to escape in a boat before the vessel foundered.

The inquiries of the Board of Trade into the loss of the steam-ship *Alpha*, of Hull, which foundered in the Bay of Biscay, and of the ship *Jessie*, were concluded last week, and resulted in the suspension of the captains' certificates for want of sufficient care in navigation. The Court of Inquiry into the stranding and abandonment of the brigantine *Effort*, of Sunderland, on Dec. 23 last, have adjudged Mr. Cameron, the master, to be in default. The Court consider that Mr. Cameron is unfit for command.



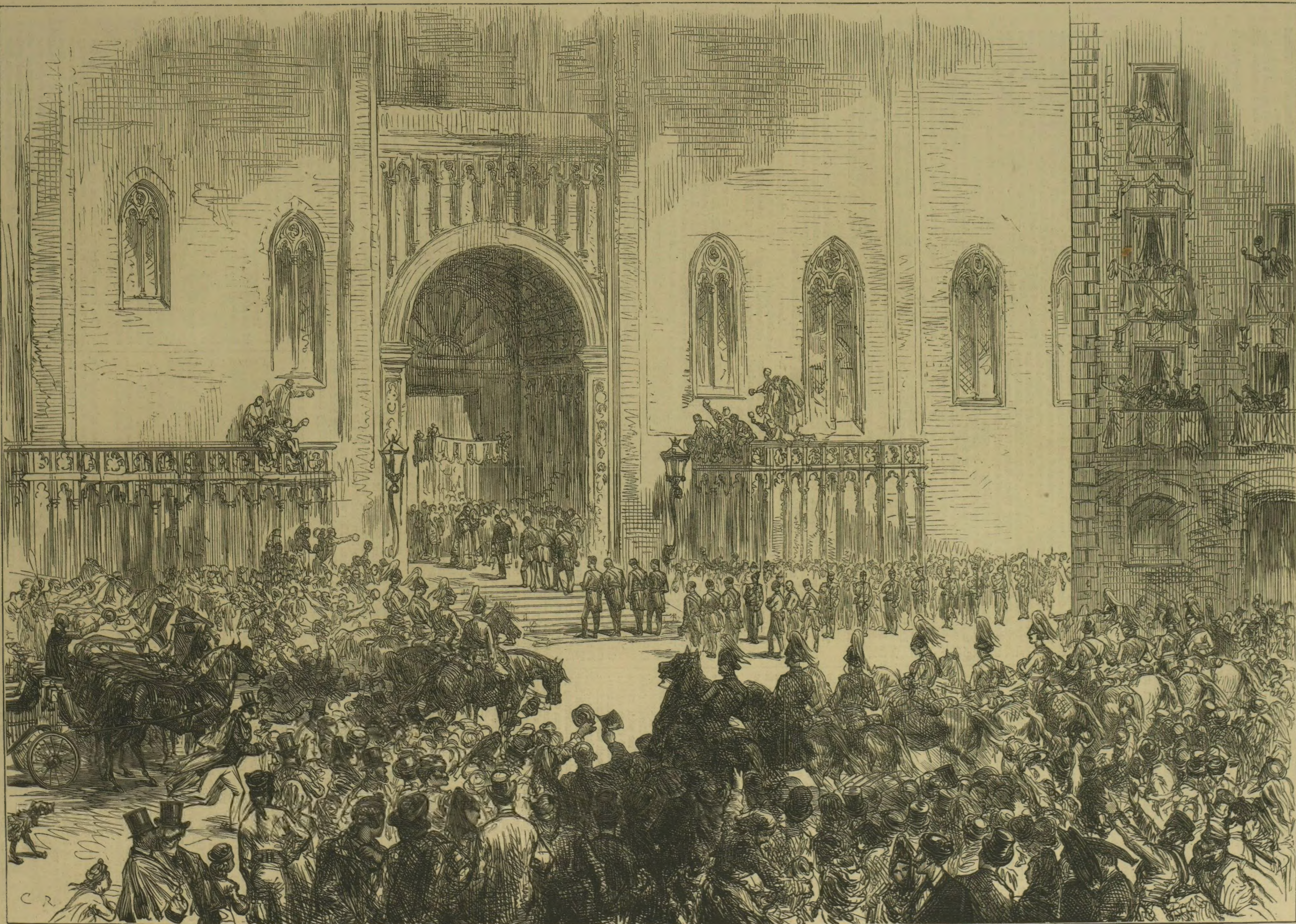


THE ARETHUSA TRAINING-SHIP FOR BOYS, AT GREENHITHE.



THE NEW REGISTRY OF WILLS OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE.





RECEPTION OF THE NEW KING OF SPAIN AT THE CATHEDRAL, BARCELONA.



## THE NEW KING OF SPAIN.

The state ceremonial entry of young Alfonso XII. into Madrid, on Thursday, the 14th inst., was described in our foreign news in the paper of last week. His Majesty had come from Valencia to Aranjuez the day before. He had landed at Valencia on the Monday, having arrived there by sea from Barcelona, on board the Spanish frigate, *Las Navas de Tolosa*, which had previously conveyed him to Barcelona from Marseilles.

It was early on the Friday morning, the 8th inst., that this vessel left Marseilles, having taken the new King on board at four o'clock on the previous afternoon, soon after his arrival by railway from Paris. His Majesty was met at Marseilles by the prefect of the department, with General Espivent and the Spanish Minister of Marine, accompanied by a deputation of Spaniards. There was a guard of honour, cavalry and infantry, in the streets from the railway station to the Hôtel de Marseilles, where the King partook of luncheon, and thence to the quay. There was no attempt at any display; but the long line of carriages made a good show as they descended the Boulevard du Nord, and passed the picturesque Allée des Capucins, which branches off to the left of the boulevard. The crowd was great at the junction of the Boulevard Dugommier with the Rue Noailles. From the windows of the hotel floated the Spanish flag (red and yellow), with a crown surmounting the castle and lion. The scene on the Cannebière quay was highly picturesque. The boat of the *Las Navas de Tolosa* was lying at the quay steps, manned by a smart crew. The uniformed officials stood around, encircled by a vast crowd, through which the carriages threaded their way with difficulty, aided by the blue-coated gendarmes. When the guard of honour presented arms and the trumpets blew a shrill blast, the King stepped into the boat and was towed by the Spanish gun-boat *Ebro* part way to the frigate, which lay in the Joliette. As the *Numancia* had not arrived, only two ships were lying at Marseilles for the conveyance of the King and his suite to Spain. These were the frigate above mentioned, on board of which the King remained that night, and the *Ville de Cadix*.

The *Navas de Tolosa* entered the harbour of Barcelona at eight o'clock in the morning, on Saturday, the 9th inst. A deputation from the municipality, with the Prefect or Governor of Catalonia, and General Martinez Campos, one of the military chiefs of the Alfonsist party in Spain, went on board to greet their King, who soon made his appearance on deck. He wore the undress uniform of a Spanish General: a dark blue frock coat with bright brass buttons, red trousers, patent boots coming up to the knee, and his Sandhurst cap, which was presently replaced by a handsome gold-laced *ros*. In decorations he wore the silver star of Charles III., and the badge of the Golden Fleece, with a crimson sash with heavy bullion tassels, and he carried a cane. The whole of the crew, marines as well as seamen, were drawn up on deck, and the moment they saw the King they gave a thundering "Viva!" The quarter-deck was thronged by generals, naval commanders, naval officers of a lesser grade, diplomatists, and civilians in what is evening dress among ourselves, but which is employed on the Continent for all occasions of ceremony.

The King landed at half-past eleven, and went in procession to return thanks at the cathedral. It was a fête-day for all Barcelona. The holiday-loving people swarmed into the streets or watched the scene from their windows. Close to the pavilion on the border of the sea was the first of the triumphal arches erected in the King's honour. This was very handsome, adorned with the Royal arms, as well as with those of Barcelona and Catalonia, inscribed "A.S.M. el Rey—El cuerpo de Artillería!" and flanked by the mottoes, "Viva la patria!" and "Viva el Rey!" On a triumphal arch on the Rambla was a similar welcome from the Carabiniers; another arch bore a greeting from the Garde Civile. At the first of these arches the King mounted a grey charger caparisoned in gold trappings. Then began the Royal progress through the Barcelona streets. The van of the procession comprised the civil authorities of the town, the officers of the frigate which had brought the King from Marseilles, the principal inhabitants of Barcelona, and the clergy. The ecclesiastical costume offered a striking contrast to the bright military and naval uniforms. Many of the priests wore ermine in their vestments, a few had the lace cotta, and the chief priests displayed gorgeous copes of cloth of gold. The streets were kept by Spanish infantry, who had a fagged appearance, and whose uniforms bore witness to the wearers having been engaged in the campaign. In front of the King marched the regimental officers of the garrison of Barcelona; behind his Majesty was a squadron of hussars and some heavy dragoons. At a little distance in rear of his Majesty rode General Martinez Campos and General Peno, the latter of whom is second in command of the Army of Catalonia. The entire état-major of the same army followed, in such force that they were equivalent to two squadrons of cavalry. A notable feature of the procession was the presence of six veterans of the army of 1812, the sole survivors of the campaigns against the French in Spain.

At the corner of the street leading to the cathedral—the Plaza de Santa Lucia—several priests awaited the King. Here was the Host, with its white and gold canopy, and two acolytes carrying tall candles. The elder priest held a large crucifix, and said prayers until the King came up and, dismounting from his charger, kissed the figure of Our Lord before taking his place under the canopy. A church relic in the shape of a cloth was carried by the King and two of the priests into the cathedral. The interior of the grand old church presented a scene that was very impressive. The building is one of great antiquity, though of the first church, which was consecrated about the year 1058, little remains. The existing cathedral was completed in 1488, and is similar in form to most of the churches of Catalonia. The beautifully-painted windows admit so little light that the interior is in a state of semi-darkness, but it is lighted by large candles. The King was conducted by the priests to a canopied seat on the left of the altar. The priests grouped themselves in front of the high altar, and the "Te Deum" was at once begun. The choir were ranged on a platform to the left of the altar in the body of the church, and, with a stringed band accompaniment, rendered the anthem very finely. The King left the cathedral immediately after the service, but not until he had been addressed by the principal priest, and returned a few hearty words of acknowledgment. His Majesty had the same enthusiastic reception on his return through the crowded streets to the Casas Consistoriales (the Townhall), and, upon showing himself on one of the balconies, he was greatly cheered by the crowd who had assembled in the fine plaza in which stand this building and that of the Provincial Legislature. Here the King received a number of deputations.

At six o'clock there was a banquet at the Townhall, at which covers were laid for the King and about thirty guests; but previous to the dinner the King reviewed the troops of the army of Catalonia and those of the garrison of Barcelona. The troops mustered in open column, and marched past his Majesty in the Rambla. In the evening there was a grand representation at the Gran Teatro del Liceo. His Majesty arrived at nine o'clock, and was received by the audience

rising, cheering, and waving their handkerchiefs; while the curtain rose on a pretty allegorical scene, in which the peasantry of Spain were represented on each side of a throne, inscribed "A. XII.," while a shower of gold fell on them. The King remained standing several minutes, and bowed in response to the enthusiasm of the audience. He re-embarked next day, and proceeded to Valencia, as mentioned above.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

After another debate, in the course of which the Duc de Broglie, General Chabaud-Latour, and M. Jules Favre spoke, the National Assembly passed, yesterday week, to the second reading of M. de Ventavon's bill on the Constitutional Laws by 557 to 146. There was a short sitting, at which the bill for creating a Second Chamber, or Senate, was discussed on the motion for the first reading. M. Raoul Duval was the only speaker against the motion. Ultimately the House agreed to pass to the second reading by 512 votes. Only a small number of deputies was present on Tuesday, as the business before the House was unimportant; but during a discussion relating to the recent measures adopted against the municipality at Marseilles the proceedings were very turbulent. A Lucifer Matches Bill occupied the whole of Wednesday.

## SPAIN.

The King arrived at Tudela yesterday week. He rode into the town through two lines of troops, and at once proceeded to the church. Afterwards he reviewed the troops, of which there is a large force there. As the railway is interrupted the King had to continue his journey on horseback. At Peralta his Majesty issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Basque Provinces and Navarre calling upon them to lay down their arms and promising an amnesty, but expressing his determination to enforce his rights by military measures, if necessary. The King also addressed a proclamation to the army reminding them that it is their duty to aid him in restoring peace. King Alfonso was present, on Monday, at a review, and some artillery experiments were made in his presence.

A decree has been issued granting his Majesty a civil list of 28,000,000 reals yearly. Other decrees have been issued settling the new conditions of the irremovability of Judges.

From Madrid it is announced that the Army of the North began active operations, on Monday morning, against the Carlists. The forces of the latter in Biscay and Guipuzcoa, it is said on the same authority, have left those provinces and gone to Navarre, with all their war material.

The King's accession has been notified to the great Powers.

## ITALY.

The Budget makes provision for a large expenditure on public works and fortifications, but Signor Minghetti contemplates being able to meet this extra demand by postponing the redemption of some liabilities for seven years. With a view to improve the position of the Civil Service, he will re-organise the tobacco tariffs.

General Garibaldi has entered Rome amidst the acclamations of a people wild with delight. His whole journey, indeed, was like a triumphal progress. At Civita Vecchia, where he landed soon after midnight on Saturday, a torchlight procession was formed in his honour. At Rome, which he reached on Sunday afternoon, with his son Menotti, the population of the city appears to have gone out to meet him at the railway station. Garibaldi took the oath and his seat in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, and was loudly cheered.

The Pope, who is in his usual health, received a religious society of girls on Sunday. He addressed them and added the apostolic benediction, after which he blessed the nuns in charge.

## GERMANY.

The German Parliament in its sitting yesterday week read the Landsturm Bill the third time and passed it without modification by 198 votes against 54. The Centre party, the Social Democrats, and the Alsatian deputies voted in the minority. The House afterwards proceeded to the third reading of the Extradition Treaty concluded with Belgium, which was likewise approved. On Saturday the Civil Marriage Bill was read the third time without amendment, but with the proviso that the various Governments may promulgate the law, either partly or entire, previous to the date fixed by the bill. In Monday's sitting the Civil Marriage Bill was finally passed by 207 votes against 72. The House then proceeded to the debate on the second reading of the Imperial Bank Bill. The first eight clauses were adopted. The discussion was continued on Wednesday, and clauses up to No. 44 were approved, mostly in accordance with the proposals of the committee. The provision exempting the bank from the payment of imperial taxes was agreed to, but its exemption from local taxation was negative.

All the Bavarian Bishops have united in addressing representations to the King against the introduction of the civil marriage law into Bavaria.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The debate on the Budget began on Wednesday in the Hungarian Diet. The Minister of Finance estimates the deficit at £2,500,000, of which he proposes to cover £1,200,000 by the proceeds of the loan lately contracted, and £1,300,000 by increase of taxation. This would provide not only for the current year, but leave some provision for the first half of the ensuing year, when taxes come in more sparingly than after the harvest.

Herr Deak, the eminent Hungarian statesman, is seriously ill. He is suffering from dropsy on the chest.

## RUSSIA.

A grand ball was given at the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, yesterday week. All the members of the Imperial family in the capital, as well as all the members of the diplomatic body, were present, except Lord Augustus Loftus, the British Ambassador, who was prevented from attending by indisposition. The members of the diplomatic body were accompanied by their ladies.

Forty-five parishes of the bishopric of Siedletz, Poland, containing 50,000 inhabitants, with the whole of their clergy, have bodily joined the Greek Orthodox Church. The public reception was presided over by the Archbishop of Warsaw.

The railway from Sebastopol to Simferopol has been opened. A commission appointed by the Czar to examine M. Lesseps' scheme of a railway from Russia to Asia has pronounced it impracticable, and, indeed, hardly worthy of consideration.

## AMERICA.

Mr. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, has submitted his estimates to Congress. He proposes to increase the revenue by repealing the 10 per cent reduction of duties adopted in 1872, and by taxing tea and coffee, and several other unspecified articles not at present subject to any import duty. The increase of the revenue from the proposed taxes on tea and coffee is calculated at 17,490,000 dols. The Small Tariff Bill, pending last Session, has passed through Congress unaltered, except with regard to hops. The House of Representatives has rejected a resolution which proposed an amendment of the Constitution extending the President's term of office to six years and rendering his re-election impossible.

The negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands have been brought to a favourable conclusion.

Massachusetts has elected its representative, Mr. Dawes, as senator, in the room of Mr. Sumner; and Missouri has elected Mr. Cockrell, a Democrat, to succeed Mr. Carl Schurz.

Mr. Andrew Johnson, the former President of the United States, has been elected senator for Tennessee.

The Kansas House of Representatives has passed a resolution approving the course adopted by the President and General Sheridan in Louisiana.

The number of immigrants who arrived at New York in 1874 was 140,337: it was 266,818 in the preceding year.

## INDIA.

The Viceroy will, according to a Reuter's telegram from Calcutta, proceed to Simla on March 15.

Sir Jung Bahadoor arrived at Bombay on Monday last, en route for Europe.

## CHINA.

The young Emperor Tung-Chi died at Peking on Jan. 12. He was born in the year 1850, and succeeded his father, Hien-Fung, on Aug. 21, 1861, but did not take upon himself the actual government until February, 1873, the empire having been in the meantime administered by Prince Kung, the uncle of the young Emperor. Shortly before his assumption of supreme power the Emperor married (in October, 1872) a young lady called A-Lou-Té, daughter of one of the learned men of Peking. The ceremonies were of great magnificence, surpassing, it is said, anything that had been previously known at the Celestial Court. At least, they were the first that had been looked upon by European eyes. Numerous illustrations of the marriage ceremonies and of Chinese manners and customs, from sketches by our Special Artist, with a portrait of the Emperor, from a sketch by a native artist, were given in this Paper at the time.

## AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Adelaide announces that the elections in South Australia will be held next month, and another from Melbourne says that the heat there is intense, the thermometer registering 112 deg. in the shade, and that fires have broken out in the bush.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Mr. Hugh Guion Macdonnell, now secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Madrid, to be Secretary to the Embassy at Berlin.

As a result of the recent settlement of the Montenegrin question, the Prince of Montenegro has dismissed the national army to their homes, and the Turkish troops have been withdrawn from the frontier.

In the Belgian Parliament, on Tuesday, a bill was introduced by the Government prohibiting the importation of potatoes into Belgium, especially from America, and the measure was declared urgent by the House.

According to trustworthy information from Vienna, the actual yield of the indirect taxes in the year 1874 exceeded the estimated amount by 5,500,000 fl., while the revenue from indirect taxation was 1,200,000 fl. less than the Budget calculation.

Sir Arthur Gordon, the new Governor of Fiji, has named as his private secretaries Mr. Edward Eyre and Mr. A. L. Gordon; and as his aides-de-camp Captain Oliver, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant Knollys, 32nd Light Infantry. It is intended to appoint Sir Arthur Consul-General for the whole of Western Polynesia, as well as Governor of Fiji.

It having been represented to the Post Office Department that the transmission by post in Russia of money, jewellery, and other articles of value, even in registered letters, is forbidden, the Postmaster-General thinks it necessary to make this regulation known to the public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the post to places in Russia are, according to the laws of that country, liable to confiscation.

In consequence of many foreign societies and men of science having expressed a wish that the opening of the International Congress of Geographers, about to be held in Paris, should be delayed, the Geographical Society of Paris has fixed the opening of the exhibition for July 15, and of the meeting for discussion for Aug. 1. The number of intending exhibitors being great, the Government has granted the use of a portion of the Tuileries for the display of the various articles.

A correspondent of the *Times* at St. Petersburg, writing on the 19th inst., says "Yesterday was a great day in the Russian empire. It was the 6th of January according to the Old Style, the Feast of the Epiphany, and the waters were blessed in every place where 'Orthodox' Christians reside. From the frontiers of Prussia to Kamtschatka, and from Archangel to Tashkend, the whole of Russia was occupied yesterday in an open-air ceremony, which is, perhaps, the most picturesque of those customary in the Eastern Church. In St. Petersburg, the presence of the Emperor and of the Imperial family adds much to the grandeur of the proceedings."

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, who has accepted a brief to defend the Guicowar of Baroda from the charges brought against him by the Indian Government, has left London for Bombay. The solicitors to the Guicowar write to the *Times* in reference to this subject. They state that the serjeant has accepted a retaining fee of 5000 guineas, and that it is estimated that his further fees will probably amount to another 5000 guineas. The trial is to begin, on Feb. 18, at Bombay, where Serjeant Ballantine is expected to arrive on the evening of the 17th. Shorthand writers have been sent out to take a full report of the trial.

The correspondent of the *Times* states that 458 candidates, of whom sixty-five were women, presented themselves at the last matriculation examination of the Melbourne University. The University is rapidly becoming popularised, in the sense of having a large number of the general public brought into contact with it in one way or another. The professions must be entered through it, and it confers the necessary qualification for the Civil Service.—The Queensland Government have received information that Hume, who proceeded in search of Classan, a supposed survivor of the Leichardt exploring expedition, perished for want of water fifty miles from Drynan's station on the Wilson river, in the Warrego district. O'Hea, another of the party, is also supposed to be dead. The third man, Thompson, has reached Drynan's station.

The course of four lectures on the history of Art in the East, which Mr. W. Simpson, our Special Artist, is delivering for the trustees of Haldane's Academy in Glasgow, was concluded this week. An exhibition of his water-colour drawings has also been on view at the Corporation galleries. A local journal of wit and humours about town, styled the *Bailie*, presents its readers with a lithographed portrait and memoir of Mr. Simpson, who is a native of Glasgow. His varied and extensive campaigns, amidst scenes of peace and war, in the service of this Journal, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, are described in the memoir; and he is acknowledged to have done both himself and us a fair amount of credit.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The first meeting of the Fox Club this year will take place at Brooks's Club on Saturday next.

Mr. H. H. Armistead, sculptor, has been elected an Associate of the Royal Academy.

An inquest was held, last Saturday, on the body of Sarah Albert, who had died from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a retriever at a house in the Strand, where she was servant.

Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., First Commissioner of Works, has consented to be a vice-president of the Model Houses Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Poor.

The annual meeting of the National Chamber of Trade was held on Wednesday, at the offices in the Strand—Mr. A. B. Daniell in the chair.

The directors of the Phoenix Gas Light and Coke Company have decided to reduce the price of gas supplied by them to 4s. per 1000 cubic feet from April 1 next.

The *Civil Service Review* states that the Postmaster-General has appointed a commission to inquire into the grievances of the savings-bank department.

Archbishop Manning, at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, on Sunday, pronounced the Pontifical blessing and granted the plenary indulgence authorised by the Pope.

Mr. Stirling Lacon, who for nearly twenty years has been a member of the council of the United Service Institution, has been elected a life vice-president.

An address on the subject of cremation was delivered at the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, on Monday evening, by Mr. Armytage Bakewell, who sketched the origin, the extent, the meaning, and the advantages of the practice.

About 250 boys and girls were entertained, yesterday week, at the Middlesex Society's School, Cannon-street, Commercial-road East, with an abundant meal of cake, tea, &c. Suitable amusements were provided.

In celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, the Caledonian Society held a banquet at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday night. Mr. McIntyre presided, and the memory of the poet was proposed by Mr. R. Hepburn.

In consequence of the illness of Prince Leopold, the festival announced to take place by the London and Scottish Literary Institute on Monday, at St. James's Hall, to celebrate the 116th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, was not held.

At Wednesday's meeting of the London School Board a cheque for £120 from the Women's Education Union, to found another scholarship, was received with thanks; a report recommending the remission of fees in certain cases of distress was adopted; and the question of playgrounds was discussed.

The anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows was held on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, and presided over by the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot. The subscriptions, including 20 gs. from Prince Leopold, amounted to £6630.

Mr. George E. Stow, surveyor of the metropolitan district, will preside at the fourth annual meeting of the Sorters', Letter-Carriers', &c., Post-Office Orphan Home on Wednesday next. Chair to be taken at eight p.m., in the library of the Eastern Central District Post Office.

In commemoration of their visit to Paris, the French Foreign Minister has offered to bestow on the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs the order of the Legion of Honour; but, as her Majesty's subjects are forbidden to accept foreign decorations except for military services, the proposal has been declined.

Several amendments to the revised code were suggested by a deputation from the National Union of Elementary Teachers, who waited on the President and Vice-President of the Council on Wednesday. Lord Sandon, in reply, said the Education Department intend to make considerable changes in the code, and are glad to avail themselves of suggestions.

At the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, a letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer was read, refusing to allow an extension of the wine and coal duties for the purpose of freeing from toll the bridges over the Thames within the metropolis. As a consequence, the board will abandon their bill.

The well-known Gog and Magog figures, striking the hours and quarters in front of Sir John Bennett's Cheapside watch manufactory, have been sold to a nobleman, and will be immediately set to work at the castle to which they are to be transferred. In their places in Cheapside will forthwith appear a new set of figures, and of course they will be striking ones.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 99,671, of whom 37,025 were in workhouses and 62,646 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1874, these figures show a decrease of 7754. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 430, of whom 303 were men, 100 women, and 27 children under sixteen.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, at Monday night's meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, announced that he had received a long letter by Colonel Gordon from Africa, and that Messrs. Watson and Chippendale had arrived safely at Gondokoro, and had been ordered to explore the Albert Nyanza. A paper by the Rev. Joseph Mullens on the Central Provinces of Madagascar was afterwards read and discussed.

A deputation of ladies and gentlemen, introduced by Mr. Locke, M.P., on Monday waited on the committee of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for the purpose of urging the adoption of measures to restrict the practice of vivisection. Several speakers gave examples of the abuse of experiments, and Lord Harrowby, the president of the society, promised that the committee would do what it could in the matter.

By an alteration in one of the rules of the Stock Exchange relating to special settlements and official quotations of public companies, it is required that the documents to be furnished to the committee shall be accompanied by the statutory declaration of the chairman and the secretary, stating the number of shares applied for and unconditionally allotted to the public, the amount of deposits paid, and that such deposits are absolutely free from any lien.

Under the presidency of Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., the annual festival of the News-vendors' Institution took place at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday night. The chairman, in proposing prosperity to the institution, made a forcible appeal on behalf of it, and, pointing out how greatly the press had been developed of late years, showed how the severity of the labours of the news-vendors had increased in proportion, and how strong is the claim on the public of those members of the trade who had been unfortunate. Monsignor Capel afterwards proposed the toast of "The Press," and other speeches were made. The subscriptions amounted to between £500 and £600.

A most attractive programme will be given at the Sacred Harmonic Society's next concert at Exeter Hall, on Friday next, comprising Mozart's Mass No. 1, Spohr's "Christian's Prayer" (works which have not been performed in London for many years), and Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie." The principal soloists will be Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Ellen Horne, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Pearson, and Mr. Distin; Mr. Ryder is engaged to recite the illustrative verses in "Athalie;" and the performance will be conducted by Sir Michael Costa.

Further discussion relative to the proposed fever hospital at Hampstead took place at the fortnightly meeting of the Metropolitan Asylum Board. A communication from Mr. Jeremy, secretary of the Hampstead committee, stated that a more eligible site than that fixed on by the board was to be obtained at Mill-lane for about half the cost. A report on the new site was read from Dr. Murchison, which set forth that it had many advantages over the other in respect of isolation and accessibility. This communication was referred to the hospital committee. Letters from local authorities both for and against the proposed erection of a hospital for contagious diseases at Hampstead were also referred to a committee.

Mr. J. Hinde Palmer, Q.C., on Monday night, presided over a meeting of the Law Amendment Society, held at the rooms of the Social Science Association. Mr. Thomas Webster, Q.C., read a paper "On Societies and Associations for the Amendment and Codification of and Instruction in Law, with Suggestions as to their Co-operation." The learned gentleman proposed that the four Inns of Court and the Incorporated Law Society should be constituted a Law University; that there should be a matriculation common to all students; and that for a given period, according to the analogy of both English and foreign universities, the course of study should be the same for all. A discussion followed.

A deputation waited yesterday week upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., with respect to the Friendly Societies Bill. They urged that, while the measure should be of such a character as to protect the interests of individual members, it might not be such as to expose the administration of these societies to undue interference on the part of the Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that when the bill was introduced, as it would be early in the Session, it would be seen that in many particulars changes had been made in accordance with various suggestions which the Government had received, and that the points mentioned that day had not been lost sight of.

A conference of the Indian section of the Society of Arts was held yesterday week, when the opening address of the session was delivered by Sir George Campbell, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, president of the section, on "The objects to which effort may properly be directed." There was a good attendance.—In opening the proceedings of the African section, on Tuesday night, the Rev. Horace Waller, who presided, gave some account of what has lately been done for the suppression of the slave trade in Africa, especially referring to Colonel Gordon's expedition and the treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar, and pointing out that three missionary enterprises are now on foot.

The annual meeting of the governors and friends of the German Hospital, Dalston, was held on Monday, at the London Tavern. The Rev. Dr. Kidder read the report, from which it appeared that the number of patients in the hospital at the close of 1873 was 92, and that 1192 had been admitted during the past year, making the total number of in-patients for the past year 1284; while 200 had been refused for want of room. The out-patients during the same period had amounted to 15,441, the largest proportion being English cases. In the past year over 18,000 patients had been treated at the hospital. The committee acknowledge the receipt of £447 from the Hospital Sunday Fund. The thirtieth anniversary dinner will be held in April next. The total income for the year amounted to £8932; and, after defraying all the general expenses and investing £954, there remained a balance of £263.

There were 2498 births and 1569 deaths registered in London last week. The births were 27 above and the deaths 122 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 35 and 29 per 1000, further declined last week to 24. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the three preceding weeks had been 897, 804, and 631, further declined under the influence of the continued mild weather to 468 last week, which exceeded the corrected average weekly number by but 66; 302 resulted from bronchitis, 113 from pneumonia, and 14 from asthma. There were 6 deaths from small-pox, 4 from measles, 58 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 55 from whooping-cough, 34 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea. In the greater London 3003 births and 1824 deaths were registered.

The annual general meeting of the governors and subscribers to the London Orphan Asylum was held on Monday at the London Tavern, for the purpose of submitting and adopting, if approved, the annual report, and to elect thirty-nine children (thirteen girls and twenty-six boys) to the benefits of the charity. The chairman (Mr. A. R. Capel) briefly drew attention to the work which was being effected at the institution, at Watford. Ninety orphans had been admitted by election during the past year. Since January last eighty-seven orphans had left the asylum, and nearly all had been placed in situations by the instrumentality of the society. The number of orphans who had been maintained, clothed, and educated by the institution was 3811. The managers appealed for subscriptions and donations to assist in maintaining the 494 orphans now in the asylum. The Duke of Edinburgh had announced his intention to preside at the annual festival of the present year. The report having been adopted, the scrutineers were appointed, and the business of the election was proceeded with.—The half-yearly meeting and Christmas election of the Asylum for Fatherless Children was held, last week, at the London Tavern—Mr. Henry Harvey, sub-treasurer, in the chair. The report showed that there are now 260 children within the asylum, which is capable of accommodating 300 inmates. Twenty additional children—twelve boys and eight girls—were elected to the benefits of the institution. The board of management earnestly solicit subscriptions.

In consequence of the numerous desertions from the Navy, the Lords of the Admiralty have issued a circular stating that the men who break leave or desert to avoid foreign service shall be sent abroad to their ships after punishment. While awaiting their passage they are to be kept in close confinement.

A splendid service of plate, weighing 850 ounces, was, on Tuesday evening publicly presented to Alderman Jones, J.P., late Mayor of Southampton, in recognition of his public spirit and liberality during his year of office, more especially in connection with the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, the landing here of Dr. Livingstone's remains, and his treat to 15,000 Sunday-school children in July last.

## "THE GREY MAN'S PATH."

This very striking view of wild coast scenery in the North of Ireland is from Mr. S. Read's picture, which has attracted much notice, in the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. The promontory of Benmore, or Fairhead, on the north-east shore of Antrim, separates Murlough Bay from the bay of Ballycastle. It rises to the vast height of 636 ft. above the sea; the elevation consisting, as it were, of two stories, the upper story formed of a range of basaltic pillars 283 ft. high, which stand upon the nether cliff. We take the following description of a remarkable feature in this place from "Ireland, its Scenery and Character," by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, published thirty years ago:—

"FHR LEITH, or the Grey Man's Path, a fissure in the precipice, viewed either from land or sea, is not to be forgotten. It seems as though some supernatural power, determined to hew for itself a pathway through the wonderful formations that tower along the coast, so that it might visit or summon the spirits of the deep without treading a road made by mortal hands, had willed the fearful chasm that divides the rocky promontory in two. The single passage, in its most narrow part, is barred across by the fragment of a pillar, hurled, as it were, over the fissure, and supported on both sides at a considerable elevation. If you descend, you perceive the passage widens and becomes more important; its dark sides assume greater height, a more wild and sombre magnificence, till at last they extend upwards above 220 ft. Through this passage the tourist arrives at the base of the mighty promontory, crowded with massive debris, where the mighty ocean rolls its foaming billows.

"From the cragsmen and boatmen, met near this wild scene, you hear no tales of faery, no hints of the gentle and elegant superstitions, collected in the South, or in the inland districts of the North. Not that they are a whit less superstitious; but their superstition is, as the superstition of the Sea Kings, of a bold and peculiar character. Their ghosts come from out of the deep, before or after the rising of the moon; and climb or rather stalk up the rocks, or stand by these monstrous pillars, to converse together. Even mermaids are deemed too trifling, in their habits and manners, for this stupendous scenery, where spirits of the old gigantic world congregate, and where the Grey Man of the North Sea stalks forth, silently and alone, upon his appropriate path, to witness some mighty convulsion of Nature.

"The cragsmen are chary of their legends. They think the Beings of another world, who made these basaltic columns and masses of rock their toys, are not only far too mighty to be trifled with, but even to be spoken of; and they whisper of them, as if some calamity were sure to follow the speaking of such Beings above the breath.

"As sure as there's sun in heaven," muttered one of the elders, a keen, vigilant-looking person, and he pointed to the frightful chasm with his staff, "that path was hewn in on night."

"It was a brave night's work," we observed.

"Ay, for the like of us; but for the Grey Man it was nothing."

"And who is the Grey Man, my friend?"

"Whisht! hoo! there's none living can tell that. Only let anyone in their senses look at the whole county of Antrim, from first to last, and say how it comes to be so different from every other part of Ireland—that's all! Fine places they made for themselves, those great Sea Kings, and great Courts they had—giants of the earth! What else would tear up and destroy, build up and pull down?"

"At the base of the gigantic columns which constitute Fairhead the wild waste of Nature's ruins extends on every side, and quite defies description. The massive columns appear, in some instances, to have withstood the shock of their fall, and half-broken pillars are frequently grouped together with what may be called artistic skill, forming a weird and striking landscape, the principal hue of which is of a cold, dull grey, unenlivened or undisturbed by any other tone of colour.

"Still, wonderful as it all was, the chasm of the Grey Man's Path most riveted our attention, looking upwards from our boat, which rose on every billow. 'Did you ever see the Grey Man?' we inquired of one of the boatmen, who was more eloquent than our cragsman.

"God forbid! It's not that sort I'd be liking to see. The likes of him only come to the place for trouble. I heard say, before the great ship was wrecked off Port-na-Spinnia, he was known to have decoyed the vessel in; and that when he 'ticed it on the rocks he flitted away to his own berth up there and clapped his hands; and the echo of that clap pitched you rock out to sea from the headland, as you would pitch a marble."

"And was he never seen since?"

"It was a year or two before the troubles that my father, dodging about in his boat, thinking to run into Ballycastle, for it was winter time, saw between him and the setting sun, like a wreath of smoke passing over the water. As it drew near the coast, it grew into the shape of a giant folded in his cloak from head to foot. Then it went up the cliff, and stopped where that fallen pillar rests. Above the path there it made a pause, and turning round, spread its arms forward, either for a blessing or a curse. Too well was it proved to be for a curse," adds the boatman; and then he goes on to tell of the ruin of the neighbouring colliery by the fall of part of the cliff above its works. "And who knows," says he in conclusion, "what might happen, if the Grey Man came to pay us another visit?"

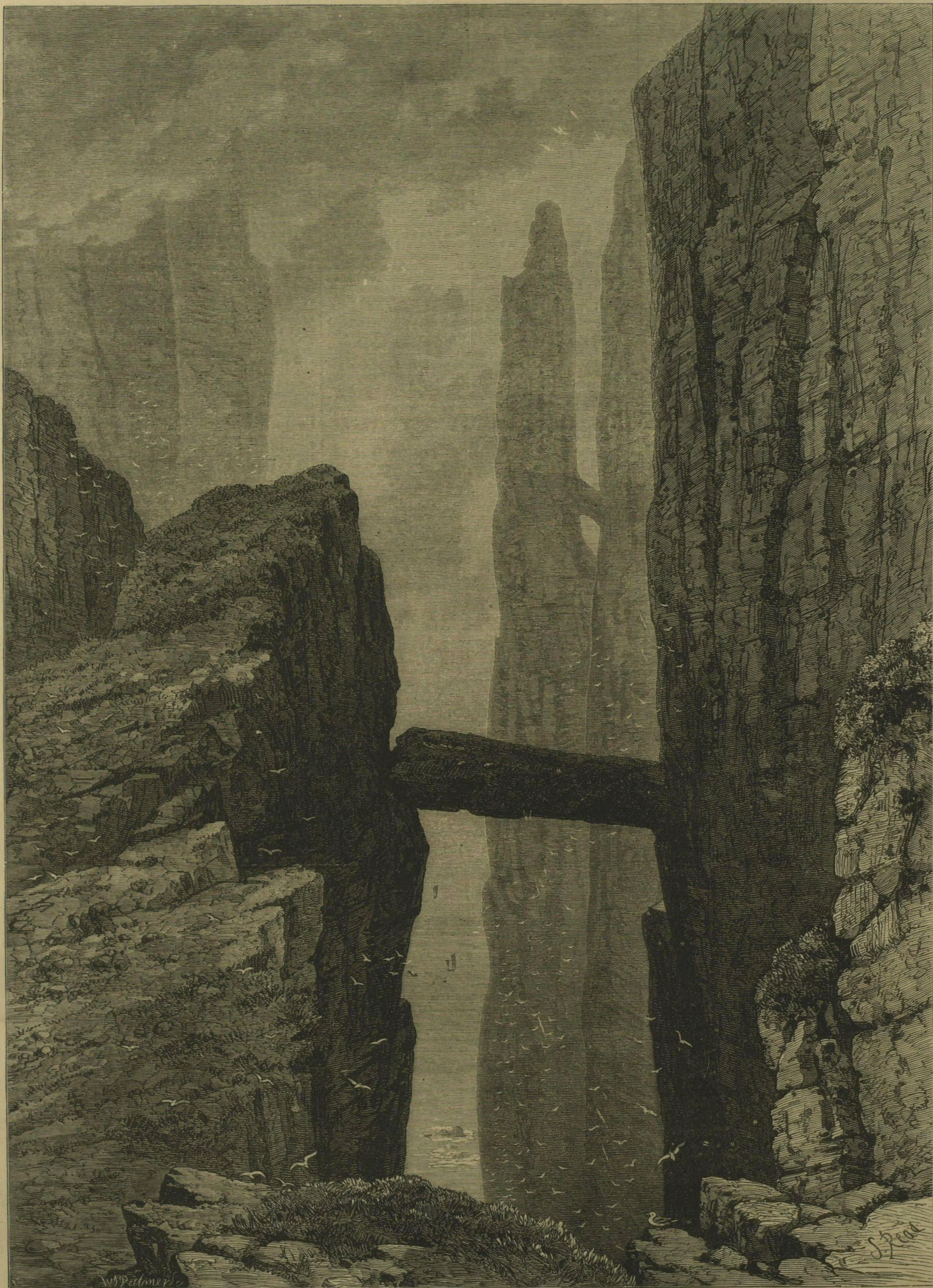
## "NEWS OF THE OLD REGIMENT."

The veterans of Chelsea Hospital may be supposed to feel a worthy interest and just satisfaction in reports which may now and then be conveyed to them of the recent exploits of their former comrades, or of those who now form the permanent bodies of soldiery to which they were once attached in active service. It must be the same with retired military men everywhere else; and Mr. A. C. Gow, in his picture exhibited at the Institute of Water-Colour Painters, has represented an expression of this natural sentiment in the simple incident of one soldier pointing out to another the newspaper record of an action, which may have added a fresh date, and the name of a new place, to the long list of preceding victories. We cannot but sympathise with the honest and generous pride of these two brave fellows, whoever they may be; and if the one who brings the news be the other's superior in rank, their exultation is nevertheless equally warranted by a common sense of honour and duty.

Dr. Leahy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, died on Tuesday morning, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

Unusually gallant services were rendered by the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution during the heavy storms of December, 122 lives and four vessels having been saved. No doubt as splendid services have often been performed before, but they have never been so successful and continuous during the storms of one month.





"THE GREY MAN'S PATH, ANTRIM COAST."—BY S. READ.  
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.





"NEWS OF THE OLD REGIMENT."—BY A. C. GOW.  
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



## MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The perplexity into which the Liberal party has been thrown by the resignation of its leadership by Mr. Gladstone has its compensating side, inasmuch as it affords a novel topic for intercommunicating representatives and represented. Although they have hitherto forborne, the Ministerialists might well have made oratorical capital out of a state of things unprecedented, wherein a great party is obliged to set about to choose a leader, as it were, by popular election, instead of the choice arising out of natural selection. The disorganised condition of the party is made palpable by manifestoes on the part of more than one Radical section of it, which has formally signified the terms on which alone it will accept a leader—though, perhaps, their resolve is more particularly aimed at Mr. Forster. The alternative—namely, Lord Hartington—is not so much negatived than is he who not so long ago was the "Aristides the Just" of the House of Commons. Cynical people may, perhaps, hint that these same sections of the advanced politicians, though they may prate about being influenced by rigid principles, yet by their instincts really prefer the eldest son of a great Duke to the once Puritan Radical, who, to their idea, has gone some way into transformation to a courtier, and has shown tender proclivities towards the Established Church. At any rate, if Mr. Gladstone intended that his resignation should be the culmination of the series of jack-in-the-box surprises of which he has been so fruitful during the Parliamentary recess, he has been quite successful.

The occasion on which Mr. Forster made his first appearance since his return from America was not a political one, but it was duly availed of for other than a strictly commercial dissertation. Though he spoke of the situation in regard to the leadership, there was nothing, even by way of insinuation, of candidature, except that he gave—apparently without design—specimens of the qualities which render him fitting for the office which is vacant. Although in his speaking he is slightly rugged, often pleonastic, and his most earnest style hardly gets beyond the region of "heavy lightness," he yet contrives to make what he says interesting; and the great practice he has had in conducting the Education and Ballot Bills, single-handed, through the House, has given him a certain facility for reply, which is an indispensable quality in a leader. Were he installed as chief, he would not, probably, be provocative of stirring debate; but even in that particular he would "stick fiery off indeed," in comparison with the other candidate, whatever the other qualifications of the noble Lord may be. At the gathering at Bradford which is being referred to appeared, amongst others, Lord Frederick Cavendish, who pronounced an affecting and very mournful monody over his departed leader. No one has a greater right than he to sadden over the resignation of Mr. Gladstone, for it was that gentleman who discovered the merits of Lord Frederick, in regard to his aptitude for official life; and he had just—in the shuffling of offices which took place in the autumn of 1873—opened to him a career, which was cut short by the sudden crumbling of the Ministry. It was hard, just as the noble Lord had become, as it were, a pleiad, that he should become a lost one; and, instead of shining steadily in a fixed sphere, have to go wandering up and down in the political firmament, now and again plaintively bewailing the benign influence of which he has been reft.

It would seem that Mr. Brassey loses no opportunity of carrying out the mission to which he has devoted himself, which is the promotion of the extension of the seaman strength of England. In the furtherance of this object he lately availed himself of an account which he was giving to his constituents of a yachting excursion in Norway and the Mediterranean to propound some valuable information on the subject of the situation of the merchant service in regard to sailors, and it was not the less valuable because it was anything but rose-coloured. During the recess Mr. Mundella has been ubiquitous, appearing here, there, and everywhere, so that it was difficult to fix him anywhere, and his topics for talk have been as various as the places in which he has appeared. The latest resting-place he has chosen has been an appropriate one, for it was Sheffield, which town he represents, and his theme was one which no doubt he had studied, at least, so much as to appear plausible and facile in dealing with it, for possibly it did not require to be very recondite on the subject of the extension of University education to satisfy and enlighten his audience.

Amongst the surprises which characterised the comparatively minor appointments made by Mr. Disraeli on his coming into power that of Mr. Cecil Raikes to the Chairmanship of Committees of the House of Commons was not the least notable. Though nominally the House elects its own Chairman of Committees, practically the choice is that of the Prime Minister. That Mr. Raikes, who had been a not undistinguished Opposition skirmisher all through the last Parliament, would be made an official of some sort was to be expected; but few save the very initiated were aware that he had been qualifying himself for the post which he now occupies. For there is no doubt that he has proved himself to be qualified, and that he makes an efficient, a ready, and a sufficiently-informed Chairman; while of a slight acerbity of temper which he used to manifest when he was a private member there has as yet not been a trace. This is said apropos of an address which he has been recently making to his constituents, before whom doubtless he appeared with a certain natural complacency as holding an office which renders him, in a manner, the Deputy First Commoner of England.

Perhaps, of all the tributes of respect and esteem which have been paid to Mr. Gladstone on his retirement from public life, none has been more warm and tender, almost pathetic, than that which has been lately rendered by Mr. Clare Read, when speaking to a body of his constituents. There is so much manly candour, such honest sincerity in all that he says, and so much shrewd practicality in his opinions, that even if the appreciation which the member for South Norfolk has exhibited for Mr. Gladstone had come from a political adherent it would be valuable, but, coming from a political opponent, it has a special estimation.

The Liberal party was said to be waiting for the key-note of its reorganisation to be struck by Mr. Bright in the speech which he had pledged himself to deliver at Birmingham. He was to initiate a policy and to indicate a leader, which, in combination, were to have the effect at once of reuniting the scattered elements of the party. Perhaps there never was a greater disappointment since the conjuror failed to redeem his promise to creep into a pint bottle. As to a policy, all that he has done is to declare that some day or other the Established Church will disestablish itself, and therefore he earnestly counsels his Radical friends not to deal with her violently, at least in his times; while as to the subject of leadership, the most that he said was that Mr. Gladstone was a "noble Roman," which somehow suggests a recollection of the mot of Sydney Smith in reference to the correctly classical getting-up of the play of "Coriolanus" by Macready (who had anything but prominent features)—namely, "that all was Roman save the Roman's nose."

## POLITICAL AND SOCIAL TOPICS.

The Queen had expressed her intention to open Parliament in person, but her Majesty is reluctant to leave Prince Leopold in his present state of health; Parliament will, therefore, be opened next Friday by Royal Commission. The Address will be moved in the House of Lords by Lord Donoughmore and seconded by Lord Rayleigh; and in the House of Commons by the Hon. Edward Stanhope, member for Mid-Lincolnshire, and seconded by Mr. Whitelaw, member for Glasgow.

Mr. Adam, the Liberal whip, has issued a circular to the Liberal party summoning a meeting for the purpose of considering the "future conduct of public business in the House of Commons on the retirement of Mr. Gladstone." The meeting is to be held at the Reform Club on Wednesday next.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, yesterday week, visited Manchester, and was presented with an address of welcome from the corporation of that city. Apart from the tribute of admiration paid to his Lordship as the head of the judicial bench, the document pointed out that the Chief Justice had special claims upon the regard and gratitude of the people not merely arising from a long life of public usefulness, but in an especial manner for the invaluable services which he had rendered at the Geneva arbitration. Sir Alexander Cockburn, who was most cordially received, said the best reward which a man who spent years in the public service could desire was the approbation of his fellow-countrymen, and the consciousness of their knowledge that what he had done had always been honestly and faithfully performed. Subsequently a luncheon was given at the Queen's Hotel by the president of the Chamber of Commerce, at which Lord Salisbury responded to the toast of his health. The Athenæum soirée in the evening, which took place at the Free-Trade Hall, was a most brilliant gathering. Mr. Ogden, president of the Athenæum, took the chair; and the Lord Chief Justice gave an address on educational topics. Among the speakers, besides his Lordship, were Lord Salisbury, Lord Houghton, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Callender, and Sir Edward Watkin.

The Marquis of Salisbury was presented last Saturday by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce with an address referring to Indian topics. In reply, he complimented his predecessor in office as to his policy, and observed that there would never be any break of gauge in the government of India. He next referred to the Indian famine, and spoke of the admirable manner in which that crisis had been overcome by Englishmen. Proceeding to regard the future, he announced that the Government would press irrigation with more frugality than was formerly their disposition, and expressed his belief that the financial future of India depended on a good development of her railways, which the native Princes were advocating with considerable earnestness. The cotton duty, he added, must go, but the time for its going must be a matter of uncertainty.

Mr. Bright, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Muntz addressed an immense meeting of their constituents at Birmingham on Monday evening. The gathering took place at Bingley Hall, a building capable of accommodating 20,000 persons, and there were a dozen members of the House of Commons upon the platform. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Mayor of Birmingham, presided. The reception of Mr. Bright was of an enthusiastic character. In the course of his address the right hon. gentleman spoke of the ecclesiastical legislation of last Session, remarking upon the serious internal condition of a Church which required the passing of special laws to curb the lawlessness of its clergy. He expressed his belief that, although the Public Worship Regulation Act might be attended with a temporary success, it must ultimately and wholly fail of its purpose. He would not, however, recommend constituencies to pledge their candidates to disestablishment. In conclusion, he referred to Mr. Gladstone's abandonment of the Liberal leadership, and remarked that only those who had known him long in the Cabinet and the House of Commons could appreciate the magnitude of the loss. A resolution of continued confidence in the members (rejoicing at Mr. Bright's restoration to health and regarding with great satisfaction his intended resumption of his duties in the House of Commons), was passed by an enormous majority over an amendment directed against Mr. Muntz. A resolution was carried expressing the regret with which the meeting received the announcement of Mr. Gladstone's retirement from the leadership of the Liberal party, its high sense of his personal and public character, and its gratitude for the services which he has rendered to the country in its political, financial, and ecclesiastical reform.

Mr. Gibson, Q.C., a Conservative, has been elected member for Dublin University. The polling closed yesterday week, when the numbers were declared to be as follow:—Gibson, 1210; Miller, 759; Traill, 538.

Sir Wyndham Knatchbull was, on Wednesday, elected without opposition as one of the members for East Kent, in succession to the Hon. G. W. Milles, now Lord Sondes. Sir Wyndham, like his predecessor, is a Conservative.

A petition has been lodged by Sir Francis Lycett against the return of Mr. Praed, the newly-elected Conservative member for St. Ives. The hearing is fixed for Feb. 12.

The executive committee of the National Education League has passed a resolution declaring that the present disorganisation of the Liberal party is largely due to the educational policy of the late Government, and that no union of the party in the country will be possible under any leader who is pledged to its continuance. The executive committee of the Liberation Society has passed a resolution similar in purport.

Mr. Gorst, the Conservative candidate for Chatham, addressed the electors on Monday night. If returned to Parliament he would do his best to carry out what Mr. Disraeli had defined as one of the cardinal doctrines of the Conservative party—namely, the elevation of the people.

There was a Liberal gathering at Bath on Monday evening, at which Colonel Hayter, M.P., alluding to the forthcoming election of a Liberal leader in the House of Commons, expressed a hope that, whether Lord Hartington or Mr. Forster be chosen, he would have the unwavering loyalty of the entire party both in and out of Parliament.

Messrs. Mills and Johnson, the Conservative members for Exeter, attended the annual meeting of the local Conservative Union on Monday. They spoke chiefly on the leaderless condition of her Majesty's Opposition, and Mr. Mills commented on several Ministerial measures which are expected to be introduced during the coming Session.

Mr. Morley, M.P., was one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the Bristol Young Men's Christian Association on Monday evening. He remarked upon the broad denials of the existence of a Supreme Being which were so constantly heard, and pointed out that associations such as that which he was then addressing should do all in their power in the crusade against rationalism and infidelity.

Copies of the new Tenant Right Bill prepared by the committee of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture have been issued.

There was a large Liberal gathering at Lewes, on Wednesday, the occasion being the presentation of a testimonial to the Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, late Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons, and for seventeen years one of the members for East Sussex. The testimonial took the form of a portrait presented to Mrs. Dodson and a service of plate for the right hon. gentleman himself. At the dinner which took place subsequently there were present, in addition to Mr. Dodson, the Marquis of Hartington, M.P., the Earl of Kimberley, and Mr. Goschen, M.P. In the speeches which followed, Lord Kimberley admitted that the Liberal party was disorganised and required reuniting. Mr. Goschen advised them to look their disasters fully in the face and endeavour to retrieve them; and Lord Hartington expressed his conviction that the Liberal party were doomed to a long exclusion from office and that the country was opposed to organic changes, but that, when the proper time for further reforms arrived, the Liberal party would be the proper men to carry them.

Mr. Horsman addressed his constituents at Liskeard on Wednesday night. He took credit to himself for having predicted the decay of the last Liberal Government. He was surprised at Mr. Gladstone resigning the leadership at an age when he was younger than most modern Prime Ministers, but the right hon. gentleman had earned retirement.

The Marquis of Hertford presided at the annual meeting of the South Warwickshire Conservative Association at Leamington on Wednesday. He said that the Government took office in a great hurry, and had scarcely time to do anything last Session. But they were now expected to do much, and he hoped there would be no disappointment. Referring to his dealings with the drama, he said he was determined to purify the stage; and the action he had taken had purged out much that was bad, and prevented the introduction of much of the corruption of the Parisian stage with which they had been threatened.

At the annual meeting of the Cambridge Reform Club, on Tuesday night, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing deep regret at the retirement of Mr. Gladstone from the leadership of the Liberal party, and setting forth the noble character of the statesman, whose resignation was viewed by the meeting as a great loss to the country.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have now completed a second volume of their "Harmonium Treasury: a Series of Select Pieces, Sacred and Secular, arranged by J. W. Elliott." This collection comprises a large number of movements taken from the works of old and modern composers, besides various national melodies, the whole forming a welcome addition to the harmonium library.

With part 25, a fourth volume of the "Organist's Quarterly Journal" has just begun. This periodical, published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., and edited by Dr. Spark, of Leeds, consists of original compositions, contributed expressly to the work, those in the current issue being an effective marche triumphale, by Mr. F. Archer; two very graceful preludes by Herr Ludwig Thäl, of Pesth; a well-written concert fantasia (including some skilful variations), by Leopold Prins; and a melodious andante, by Mr. F. J. Reed. The interest and variety of the work are well maintained in this number.

Mr. J. L. Hatton's new songs, "A name" and "It is early in the morning," and ballad, "Thoughts of the past" (Messrs. Duff and Stewart), have that vocal flow which distinguishes all his productions of this kind. The melody in each case is well marked and expressive, while yet being simple in character. The first-named piece requires rather more compass than the others (from A flat above, to C below, the lines); the second extends only from D below to G above, the third lying within the compass of nine notes. Messrs. Duff and Stewart have also issued some brilliant pianoforte music, among which may be specified a very graceful berceuse, by Mr. Charles Salaman; "La Espanola," a highly-characteristic caprice, by Mr. Francesco Berger; a fanciful piece by the same composer, entitled "Fairy Land" (affording good practice for arpeggios); and a "Grand Valse de Concert," a very spirited piece, by Mr. Frederick Archer.

Messrs. Augener and Co. have done good service to pianoforte students by their many excellent library editions of standard music. Some of these have already been noticed. Among others are their reprints of four of the excellent "Caprices" of A. E. Müller and the very characteristic "Dithyrambus" and "Eclogues" of Tomaschek, both eminent masters (the first at Vienna, the other at Prague) in the early part of the present century.

"Musical Gleanings" (Messrs. Augener and Co.) are a series of movements from the orchestral works and chamber compositions of the great masters, adapted for one performer on the pianoforte, by Mr. E. Pauer. These admirable arrangements are faithful transcripts of the originals, the details of which are most skilfully brought within the scope of one pair of hands. Only in a few cases are the executive difficulties beyond the average, and in all such instances their practice will be found advantageous to the student.

The same publishers have also brought out an excellent adaptation, likewise by Mr. Pauer, of Schubert's "Divertissement à la Hongroise," under the title of "Hungarian Melodies." The original work is for two performers on the pianoforte, whereas this transcription is brought within the reach of a single player, thus adding one of Schubert's most charming and characteristic productions to the list of his solo music.

"My Last Letter" (Messrs. D'Alcorn and Co.) is the title of a pretty ballad, by Amy Wedde, which unites simplicity with some of the piquancy of the French romance. The compass lies within comparatively few notes. One or two points in the pianoforte accompaniment would bear revision.

The directors of the Monmouthshire Railway Company have resolved to affix Smith's vacuum brake to the whole of their carriage stock.

At a meeting of the Midland Railway shareholders held at Derby, on Tuesday, the scheme proposed by the directors for the consolidation of the various stocks was agreed to.

The literary committee of the great national Eisteddfod of 1876 have, after three months' work, drawn up the programme of subjects for competition, and submitted the same to the guarantors. It includes subjects in prose, poetry, translation, music—vocal and instrumental—musical composition, art, natural productions, carving, &c. The majority of the literary subjects are Welsh, but there is a greater proportion of English than ever before presented. The amount offered in prizes is over £700, including medals, &c. A guarantee fund of £2000 is nearly complete, and it is expected that subscriptions amounting to £1000 will be raised. The Gorsedd, or proclamation, is to take place on Whit-Monday.



## The Extra Supplement.

## THE LATE REV. CANON KINGSLEY.

It is with sincere regret that all English readers of this age will have heard of the death of one of the most vigorous and accomplished of modern authors. Charles Kingsley, after several weeks' illness, breathed his last on Saturday, at the parsonage of Eversley, in Hampshire, his abode during thirty years. He was fifty-five years of age, and his literary fame is of twenty-five years' standing, though he was highly esteemed before that time, within a small circle, as an energetic and original writer, both of verse and prose.

His life was not outwardly eventful, though he was of an adventurous disposition. The quiet profession of a country clergyman, promoted to a brief University professorship and to the Canon's stall in Chester Cathedral, which he exchanged for a seat in the Westminster Chapter, restrained his chivalrous impulses towards a career of personal activity. Like Frederick Robertson of Brighton, whom in some features of character he much resembled, Charles Kingsley was made by nature for a dashing, high-spirited, gallant British soldier. In the Army of our Indian Empire, such a man would have made his mark beside the tokens of our national prowess left by Napier, and Outram, and Lawrence, and many another hero of that service. The warfare in which he engaged was moral and spiritual, though less directly evangelical than that of the Brighton preacher. What Kingsley ever sought to do for the enforcement of Christian ideas was rather to display their most attractive combination with the liberal principles and sentiments of this age, with all the graces of art, cultivated taste, and true social refinement, and with the study of all the wonders and beauties in Nature. He also recommended, as most consistent with the highest aims of life, habits of healthy exercise and cheerful recreation. The gospel he taught was one of "a sound mind in a sound body."

He was earnestly desirous, therefore, to claim for the poorest of the labouring classes their full share in all the opportunities of culture that lie in the opulent civilisation of the present age. This made him, in the earlier part of his career, an enthusiastic apostle of Socialism and Democracy, qualified, as in the creed of Lamennais, by the religious doctrine of Christendom. He was one of a small party of clever and generous young men who took up, after the collapse of political Chartism in 1848, what was essentially good in the popular cause of "the working man." They had a magazine called "Politics for the People," and a weekly newspaper called *The Leader*; they addressed meetings of trades-unions, and set up that excellent institution, the College in Red Lion-square. The late Rev. F. D. Maurice, Mr. T. Hughes, Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Townsend, and the Rev. E. Larken were associated with Mr. Kingsley in these efforts to reform public opinion. Co-operative industrial associations, which formed part of the design, have not yet proved a success; but in some other respects, and more particularly with regard to adult education, real progress has been made in the line which they pointed out.

To this period and its prevailing influences belong the first notable writings of Charles Kingsley. A fragment of a story, entitled "Yeast," was anonymously published in *Fraser's Magazine*. It purported to show the ferment of conflicting opinions and passions in the mind of a young English gentleman of that day who had freed himself from conventional and traditional habits of thought. The story broke off with his condescending to serve as a street porter at the bidding of a mysterious stranger, while solacing his intellectual pride with the stoic philosophy of Carlyle. There was a good deal of declamation against game-preserving squires, and some apology for poachers; but the effect was more exciting than satisfying. In "Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet," which came a year or two later, with Mr. Kingsley's name to it, he drew a striking portrait of the mental condition of sensitive and meditative youth among the working classes, likely to be leaders of the Chartist movement.

The topics of that day have expired, or have been superseded by other social problems, in our own time. Charles Kingsley did not stand still, but soon passed on to a wider range of studies and moral interests. His attention was caught by a fancied analogy between the general corruption of society in the decline of the Roman Empire, when the ancient religions, customs, and philosophies of the classical period were proved effete, and the present condition of Europe. "Hypatia: or, New Foes with an Old Face," is an historical romance designed to illustrate this comparison, the scene being laid at Alexandria in the fourth century. The heroine, whose story may be read in Gibbon, was a lady-lecturer of the Neo-Platonist school, who fell a victim to the fanatical rage of the mob, when their heathen instincts prevailed in spite of a misdirected Christian authority. As a tale, we should say "Hypatia" is one of the author's finest works of imagination. Only the "Romola" of George Eliot can be ranked with it in the same class of fictions. The dramatic force, the vivid conceptions of character and moral experience, the healthy spirit of duty and robust piety, which distinguish Mr. Kingsley's best stories, with his animated style of description and narrative, are scarcely excelled by any other novelist.

A more direct attempt was made by him, in "Two Years Ago," to represent the characteristics, as he viewed them, of the nineteenth century. The typical hero is Tom Thurnall, a returned gold-digger from Australia, clever, enterprising, self-reliant, and unbelieving, till he is converted to religion by the example of a pure-minded and devout English maiden, Grace Harvey, who finally becomes his wife. Mr. Kingsley, about this time, dwelt fondly upon the shores of North Devon and the haunts of red deer on Exmoor. Devonshire, indeed, was his native county; but it was on the borders of Dartmoor, at Holne, near Ashburton, that he was born, in 1819. His affection, however, for the local associations with English history came out in "Westward Ho," a stirring tale of the Elizabethan sea-rovers and sea-fighters; of Raleigh and Grenville, of Drake, Hawkins, and Frobisher; of the Golden Americas and the Spanish Armada. This story will keep its place in the favour of English readers longer than anything else he has written. Next to it, probably, in choice and treatment of an historical subject, is "Hereward the Wake," a tale of the stubborn struggle maintained by the Saxons in the Fen Country against their Norman Conqueror. Whether as an interesting romance, a study of character, or a picture of national history, it is very superior to Lord Lytton's "Harold," and equal to Sir Walter Scott's tales in every quality but humour. Kingsley, it must be confessed, is deficient in that quality.

We have mentioned only his principal works of fiction. A large amount of other writing—descriptive sketches, critical and historical essays, lectures and sermons, fairy tales, allegories or parables, for the instruction of young people, and pleasing discussions of natural history or popular science—issued from his pen. He was a geologist, a botanist, a zoologist, and an eager sportsman, and the brightest of word-painters for landscape. His book of West Indian descriptions, entitled "At Last," was happily occasioned by the late gratification of

a life-long ardent desire to see the forests of a tropical region. "The Water-Babies" would be a charming tale for children, if it were not a satire on their elders. Poetry, too, in different forms of verse, from "The Saint's Tragedy" of German Elizabeth, to many a graceful and tender little song, proceeded from this fertile mind. It is to be hoped that a collective edition of his works may soon be prepared.

The lamented subject of this memoir was a son of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, some time Rector of Chelsea. He was educated at King's College, London, and at Magdalen College, Cambridge. He married a daughter of the late Mr. Pascoe Grenfell, M.P. The only parochial charge he ever held as a clergyman was at the village of Eversley; but he held the canonry at Chester from 1863 till his recent appointment in Westminster Abbey. He was also one of the Queen's chaplains. In 1860 he took the Professorship of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, but gave it up some years afterwards, confessing his disinclination to that line of study. His brother, Mr. Henry Kingsley, is well known as a novelist; and his daughter has written a book of American travel.

The portrait we have engraved is from a photograph by Mr. R. W. Thrupp, of Birmingham.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ahler, P., to be Curate of Skelton-in-Cleveland, Yorkshire.  
Allan, William, to be Vicar of St. James's, Bermondsey.  
Banham, J. H., Vicar of Keysoe, Bedfordshire.  
Barlow, J. J., Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral.  
Bates, Percival W., Curate of Sherington, Bucks.  
Bell, William Lees, Vicar of Christ Church, Bermondsey.  
Brandt, Herbert, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Barnstable.  
Bull, Charles, Curate of St. Barnabas, South Kensington.  
Davis, C. H., Rector of Littleton Drew, Wiltshire.  
Davies, David, Vicar of Llangorwen.  
Foster, A. J., Rector of Parnduff, Bedfordshire.  
Gowling, G. J., Vicar of Kingstone, Somerset; Vicar of White Lackington, and Domestic Chaplain to Viscount Bridport.  
Griffiths, John, Vicar of Llandilofawr; Rural Dean of Llandilo.  
Haidy, Edward A., Organising Secretary of the Curates' Augmentation Fund for the Dioceses of London, Bath and Wells, Ely, Exeter, Oxford, Salisbury, and part of Rochester.  
Hart, E. O., Vicar of Adlingfleet.  
Hughes, John, Rector of Brynwynn, Radnor; Rural Dean of Elwell North.  
Innes, James, Chaplain of the Convict Prison, Portsmouth.  
Jamecyn, G. B., Curate of Spalding; Vicar of St. Michael's, Lincoln.  
Lane, Albert Grant, Curate of Nolton-cum-Roch, Pembrokeshire.  
Laws, Richard, Archdeacon of St. David's.  
Lips, R., Rural Dean of Dartington (North Division).  
Mober, J., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Duke of Edinburgh.  
Minshull, T. H., Vicar of Great Malvern.  
Nash, W., Rector of Somerby, Lincolnshire.  
Powell, J. R., Vicar of Peters Marland; Rector of Buckland Filleigh, Devon.  
Reynard, William, Rector of Willingham-by-Stowe.  
Roy, James, Vicar of Ancaster Selby.  
Smith, J. Allan, Prebendary in Lincoln Cathedral.  
Sparrow, Montagu P., Vicar of Temple Grafton, Warwickshire.  
Sutton, T., Perpetual Curate of Torksey, Lincolnshire.  
Waldy, C. R. W., Rector of Sutton-upon-Derwent.  
Walsh, W. H., Vicar of Penn, Staffordshire.  
Ward, Joseph M., Vicar of Lillington, Warwickshire.  
Ward, R., Vicar of Ashby Puerorum, Lincolnshire.  
West, George, Rector of Sealeby.  
Wheeler, G. D., Honorary Canon of Worcester.  
Williams, Evan, Curate of Fladbury.  
Williams, Rees, Vicar of Llanerchaeron, Cardiganshire.  
Wilson, J., Vicar of Oakbrook.  
Witts, Francis Edward Broome, Assistant Inspector of Schools in Religious Knowledge for the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.  
Woodgate, Gordon, Incumbent of Coldham.

A writer in the *Newcastle Chronicle* strongly urges the creation of a new see for the county of Northumberland, with St. Nicholas' Church in that town for the cathedral.

Two committees—one composed of English clergymen and the other of clergy and laity—have been sanctioned by Royal decree to organise the interests of the English Church in Belgium.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has sanctioned a "Special Service of Intercession for those at Sea," both passengers and seamen, in accordance with the Acts of Uniformity Amendment Act, 1872, to be used in churches in stormy weather, after the customary services.

A beautiful lectern has been presented to the Abbey Church of St. Albans. It is a gift from the widow of the late Archdeacon Burney, who, for four years previous to his holding the archdeaconry of Colchester, filled that of St. Albans. The work was executed by Messrs. Hart, from a design by Sir G. Scott.

There was a special service at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Monday, in celebration of the conversion of the Apostle from whom the sacred edifice takes its name. A large congregation assembled, and the music was performed by a full band and chorus. Some particulars of the service are given under the heading, "Music."

The charge of the Bishop of Durham, which he was unable to deliver through illness, has been circulated amongst the clergy of that diocese in a printed form. Dr. Baring speaks very strongly upon the subject of Ritualism, and maintains that the formularies of the Church of England condemn the whole sacerdotal system as erroneous, dangerous, and unjust.

In addressing the Canterbury Diocesan Education Society, on Tuesday, the Primate presented a general review of the progress that school boards and board schools had made in the county of Kent. He acknowledged that boards had been successful in large towns, but altogether questioned their capability of improving on the arrangement in rural districts.

The first turf on the site of the new church of St. Paul, at Heaton Moor, near Manchester, was on Wednesday turned by Mrs. Shepherd, the wife of the Rev. Richard Shepherd, the resident minister there, and formerly Curate of St. Michael and All Angels, South Hackney. The land for church, parsonage, and schools is given by Lord Egerton of Tatton, and is supplemented with a donation of £1000.

The Revisers of the Authorised Version of the New Testament met, on Tuesday, in the Jerusalem Chamber. Seventeen members were present—the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol being in the chair. The company considered proposals of the American Revisers on the version of the Gospel of St. Luke, and revised for the second time the version of part of the first chapter of the Gospel of St. John.

Sir R. Phillimore has rejected pleas made by a clergyman against whom a suit for alleged Ritualistic practices is pending that the promoter was a Dissenter, and that the costs were provided for him.—The Dean of Arches has accepted letters of request from the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol to hear a suit against the Rev. F. S. Cook, of Clifton, for refusing the sacrament to a parishioner.—Argument is concluded on the appeal before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council respecting the Exeter reredos. Lord Hatherley announced that their Lordships would consider their judgment.

At a meeting of the electors of Douglas on Monday a resolution was passed praying the Isle of Man Legislature not to consent to the annexation of the bishopric of Sodor and Man to any English diocese. The clergy of the island have unani-

mously denounced the Liverpool scheme, and nearly every member of the insular Parliament has raised his voice against it.—The Manx Legislature resolved on Tuesday that amalgamation with or annexation to any English see was not advisable, and that a committee should be appointed to consider the position of the Church in the diocese, with a view to augment the incomes of the clergy.

Temple Ewell Church, near Dover, was reopened, after restoration, on the 7th inst., by the Bishop-Suffragan of Dover. The church is ancient, a portion of it (including a very good old doorway) being of the period of Henry I. or Henry II. The manor and church belonged to the Knights Templars, who possessed a castle on the neighbouring hill, the foundations of which may still be seen. The cost of the restoration has been about £2100. Of this sum £900 has been contributed by the late and present patrons of the benefice, and the remainder has chiefly been raised through the exertions of the Vicar, the Rev. J. Turnbull. The north aisle has been entirely rebuilt, and all the roofs are new. The architect is Mr. Talbot Bury, of Welbeck-street; and the contractor, Mr. W. J. Adecock, Dover.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have made the following grants to the various benefices named:—St. Augustine's, Haggerstone, a piece of land on which the parsonage stands; Rochester, Surrey, £1000 towards the cost of a parsonage; Cleve with Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire, a piece of land; St. Stephen, Bowling, Bradford, £12 per annum; Bearstead, Kent, £100 towards the cost of improving the parsonage; Strood, Kent, certain tithe commutation rent-charges, &c.; Rodmersham, Kent, £250 towards the cost of a parsonage; Stockcross, Berkshire, £10 per annum; Christ Church, Smaulwith-Hatherden, Southampton, £50 per annum; All Hallows, Hoo, Kent, £1000 towards the cost of a parsonage; Holy Trinity, Haverstock-hill, a piece of land; Trefonen, Shropshire, tithe commutation rent-charges, amounting to £745s. 8d. per annum; and Medomsley, Durham, £1000 towards the cost of a parsonage.

A new stained-glass window has been put in Tubney Church, Abingdon, Berks. It consists of two lights and tracery. The subjects illustrated are St. Lawrence distributing alms to the poor and St. Lawrence before the Roman Prefect. In the tracery is represented the emblems of his martyrdom.—A series of memorial windows, four in number, have lately been presented to St. John's Church, Walworth, by different donors. The four Evangelists are represented nearly life-size, and the figure of St. Paul is represented in another window.—The east window of St. John's Church, Islington, has been filled with stained glass. It is a three-light window, with tracery. In the centre light is the Crucifixion, and at the sides St. John and the Virgin Mary. Immediately under the subject are the words, "He suffered for our transgressions." In the centre piece of tracery are represented two angels bearing a celestial crown. The window is erected by the Vicar and congregation as a thank-offering to God.—These memorial windows were all designed and executed by Messrs. Gibbs and Moore, of Southampton-row.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following gentlemen have been elected to scholarships at Corpus Christi, Oxford:—Classical Scholarships—Mr. Charles W. Browning, commoner of Corpus Christi; Mr. Currier, commoner of Corpus Christi; Mr. Gibson, from Haileybury College; Mr. Matheson, from Wellington College. Mathematical Scholarship—Mr. Bowman, from Bristol Grammar School. Mr. Felkin, of Wolverhampton School, and Mr. Pemberton, of Glasgow University, distinguished themselves.

Sir Henry Maine, K.C.S.I., has been appointed Rede Lecturer at Cambridge for the ensuing year. He will deliver his first lecture in Easter Term.

The following exhibitions and scholarships have been awarded as the result of the first year's examinations at Durham:—In Theology: Exhibition of £40 to W. O. Boulter, unattached; Exhibition of £30 to B. Clarke, Hatfield Hall; Exhibition for Graduates to C. F. Brotherton, Hatfield Hall. In Arts: The Ellerton Scholarship to W. Hooper, Hatfield Hall; The Newby Scholarship to H. J. R. Marston, Hatfield Hall; Scholarship of £50 to W. Scott, University College.

Lord Aberdare has accepted the presidency of the University College of Wales, to which he was unanimously elected by the governors at their last half-yearly meeting.

The principalship of the Church Missionary College, Islington, has been conferred upon the Rev. William Hagger Barlow, M.A., Vicar of St. Ebbe's, Oxford.

The Rev. J. Bond Lee, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford, Senior Assistant Master of Sir William Harpur's Foundation School at Bedford, has been chosen from among 107 candidates to be Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's School, Barnet.

## THE FIVE GREAT EXHIBITIONS.

The "Great Exhibition" of 1851, held in London, was opened on May 1, and remained open for payment for 141 days. The number of visitors was 6,039,195, and £121,322 was received for admissions.

The "Exposition Universelle" of 1855, at Paris, was opened on May 15, and remained open 200 days, Sundays included. The number of visitors was 5,162,330, and £128,099 was received for admissions.

The "International Exhibition" of 1862, in London, was opened on May 1, and remained open 171 days. The number of visitors was 6,211,103, and £108,530 was received for admissions.

The "Exposition Universelle" of 1867, at Paris, was opened on April 1, and remained open 217 days, Sundays included. The number of visitors was no less than 8,805,969, and £120,735 was received for admissions.

The "Universal Exhibition" of 1873, at Vienna, was opened on May 1, and remained open 186 days, Sundays included. The number of visitors was 6,740,500, and £206,478 was received for admissions.

Thus the total number of visitors at the five great International Exhibitions was 32,959,097, a greater number than the entire population of the United Kingdom enumerated at the Census of 1871, and £1,588,161 was received for admissions.

The "Progress Medal," as it was termed at Vienna, for the greatest number of visitors in one day, belongs to the Exposition Universelle of Paris in 1867, when 173,923 persons passed through the turnstiles on Sunday, Oct. 27. The Vienna Exhibition was a "good second" with 135,674, on the closing day, Sunday, Nov. 2; Paris in 1855 comes next with 123,017, on Sunday, Sept. 9. Then comes the London Great Exhibition of 1851 with what was then thought the extraordinary number of 109,915, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, four days before the close; and, lastly, London in 1862 with 67,891, on Thursday, Oct. 30.

We wait now for the great Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876.—*Times*.





WILD DUCK SHOOTING, WEST OF IRELAND.



MEMORIAL  
HALL.

This building has lately been erected on the eastern side of Farringdon-street, not far from Ludgate-circus. It is to be the head-quarters of the Congregational section of the Nonconformist body, and the place where most of their business will be transacted; to it is also transferred their valuable library of theological and historical works.

The building stands upon ground consecrated to Nonconformity by memories of the old days of persecution and tyranny. It occupies a portion of what was the Fleet Prison, where some of the earliest professors of Independency were immured, and from which several of them were led forth to suffer on the pillory, to be branded with hot irons, and to have their ears cut off, and then sent back again to the Fleet Prison. History relates, moreover, that on Aug. 24, 1662, more than 2000 ministers of the Church of England were ejected from their benefices and parishes because they would not subscribe to the stringent enactments of the Act of Uniformity. These men became the fathers and founders of the Congregationalist body, which gradually shaped itself into a religious community, in spite of penal legislation and the severest inflictions of the laws by both Church and State. It was to commemorate this historical fact that the Congregational Union of England and Wales, in 1861, determined to raise a Bicentenary Memorial Fund, devoted to the erection of new chapels, the extinction of debts on existing chapels, the fund to provide pensions for retired pastors, and the building of a Congregational Memorial Hall. A committee having been appointed to carry this scheme into effect, their attention was called to the vacant space of ground in Farringdon-street which had formed part of the site of the Fleet Prison. Negotiations were opened, which ended in the purchase of 9000 ft. of freehold land, with 84 ft. frontage from the main road and 32 ft. to Old Fleet-lane, having a depth of about 100 ft., at a cost of £28,000. Mr. Tarring, the architect, who had been chosen by ballot, was instructed to prepare a plan and elevation. The design comprised a hall which will hold 1200 people, a library which will accommodate 300, a board-room, and twenty-five other offices, which will be amply sufficient for all the societies connected with the denomination in London. There are cellars under the main building, and strong rooms for the purpose of ensuring the safe keeping of chapel deeds and other important documents belonging to the Congregationalist body or to individual chapels.

The edifice itself, despite of its low situation, towers high above the surrounding buildings. The style adopted by the architects (Messrs. Tarring and Son, of Basinghall-street) is of the kind usually termed the "decorated." The front of the building, towards Farringdon-street, is 84 ft. in width; its back abuts upon the arches of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. It consists of a lofty central gable, flanked by a lofty tower on the south angle and by another smaller tower on the north. The principal entrance is under the south tower; but an entrance to the basement, with external stairs, is arranged under an arcade at the base of the smaller tower at the northern angle. The ground floor has three windows of two lights each, with pointed segmental heads. The two floors above are lit by ranges of single and double light windows, with pointed arches, and with a three-sided oriel window of an elaborate pattern in the centre, harmonising with both tiers. The fourth range of windows consists of lofty lights in the centre of the gable, giving ample light to the large hall, and windows of corresponding height and treatment in the flanking towers. All the lights are cusped, and their stone heads, as well as the arches inclosing them, are adorned with very bold mouldings, tracery of the Decorated period, and of a geometrical pattern, being introduced into the windows of the upper range. The jambs are also moulded, and red granite shafts are freely employed, giving relief and lightness. The capitals, mouldings, and strings of this front are generally enriched with effective carving.



THE CONGREGATIONAL MEMORIAL HALL, FARRINGTON-STREET.



MEMORIAL CHAPEL TO THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS AT NICE.

The centre gable is surmounted at its apex by a lofty canopy, with a niche to contain a statue. Some idea of the scale of the building may be gained by observing that the top of this canopy is 150 ft. from the ground below, though 10 ft. or 20 ft. lower than the summit of the principal or southern tower. This tower is gabled on each side, and has elegant pinnacles at its four angles. The roof of this tower is of slate, finished with a light cresting of iron. The whole of the work up to the plinth is faced with granite, and the remainder of the front with limestone from quarries in Devonshire, the dressed work being of Portland stone throughout. The basement consists of a range of lofty vaults on the ground floor; portions of the upper floors are arranged as offices, nearly thirty in number, to be used by the various societies in connection with the Congregational body. There is a large board-room on the first floor, on which is also the library—a handsome and spacious apartment, 57 ft. by 46 ft., and 27 ft. high. Its ceiling is formed into panels by moulded timbers supported by circular ribs, which spring from four massive iron columns. The ceiling and columns supporting it will be decorated in an artistic manner in polychrome, and the room will be fitted with large bookcases.

The hall, properly so called, which is upon the second floor, is 86 ft. long, by 46 ft. wide and 42 ft. in height, measured up to the highest point of the boarded ceiling. It is lighted principally by traceried windows at each end, and the walls are faced throughout with Bath stone. Along each side runs a narrow gallery, and a wider gallery at the end towards Farringdon-street, the platform being placed at the opposite end. The roof is open half way up; the timbers being boldly moulded, the spandrels filled in with cusping, and the boarded ceiling divided into panels by moulded ribs.

The whole of the corridors, the library, the staircases, and the hall are of fireproof construction. The principal staircase, in the south-western angle of the building, presents several novel features, among which the most noticeable is the open arcade around which the stairs are arranged. There is also a second staircase at the north-eastern angle. The corridors and staircases are spacious, and the building is well lighted throughout. It is heated all over by hot water, and special provision is made for the ventilation of the hall and the library. In the hall is a handsome painted window representing the "Pilgrim Fathers," and there will be at least one other painted window here and in the library. The total cost of the buildings, exclusive of the site and fittings, is about £30,000.

Sir Edmund Lacon, Bart., M.P., has been elected high steward of Yarmouth, in the place of Lord Sondes, deceased.

Lord Henley has been elected president of the Northampton Chamber of Agriculture, in the room of Mr. Fisher.

The council of the Society of Arts has decided to offer the Fothergill gold medal this year for any effective means that may be proposed for extinguishing fire on board ship.

Mr. T. W. Wonfor, secretary of the Brighton and Sussex Natural History Society, has been unanimously appointed curator of the Free Public Library and Museum, Brighton.

The following statistics, published by the *Annales du Commerce Extérieur*, are of interest:—Out of 2,200,000 watches manufactured in Europe and America, in 1870, Switzerland alone contributed 1,600,000; France, holding the second place, but greatly behind, produced 300,000; England, 200,000; and the United States, 100,000. The canton of Berne supplies the greater part of the ordinary watches, about 500,000 yearly. Geneva, devoted to the manufacture of the better sort, makes 150,000 a year. The canton of Vaud confines its labours generally to making the works, exported to the number of 150,000; and the canton of Neuchâtel is the most productive, alike in quantity and quality, yielding one half of the total value. Hitherto the Observatory at Neuchâtel has done the most for the regulation of watches.



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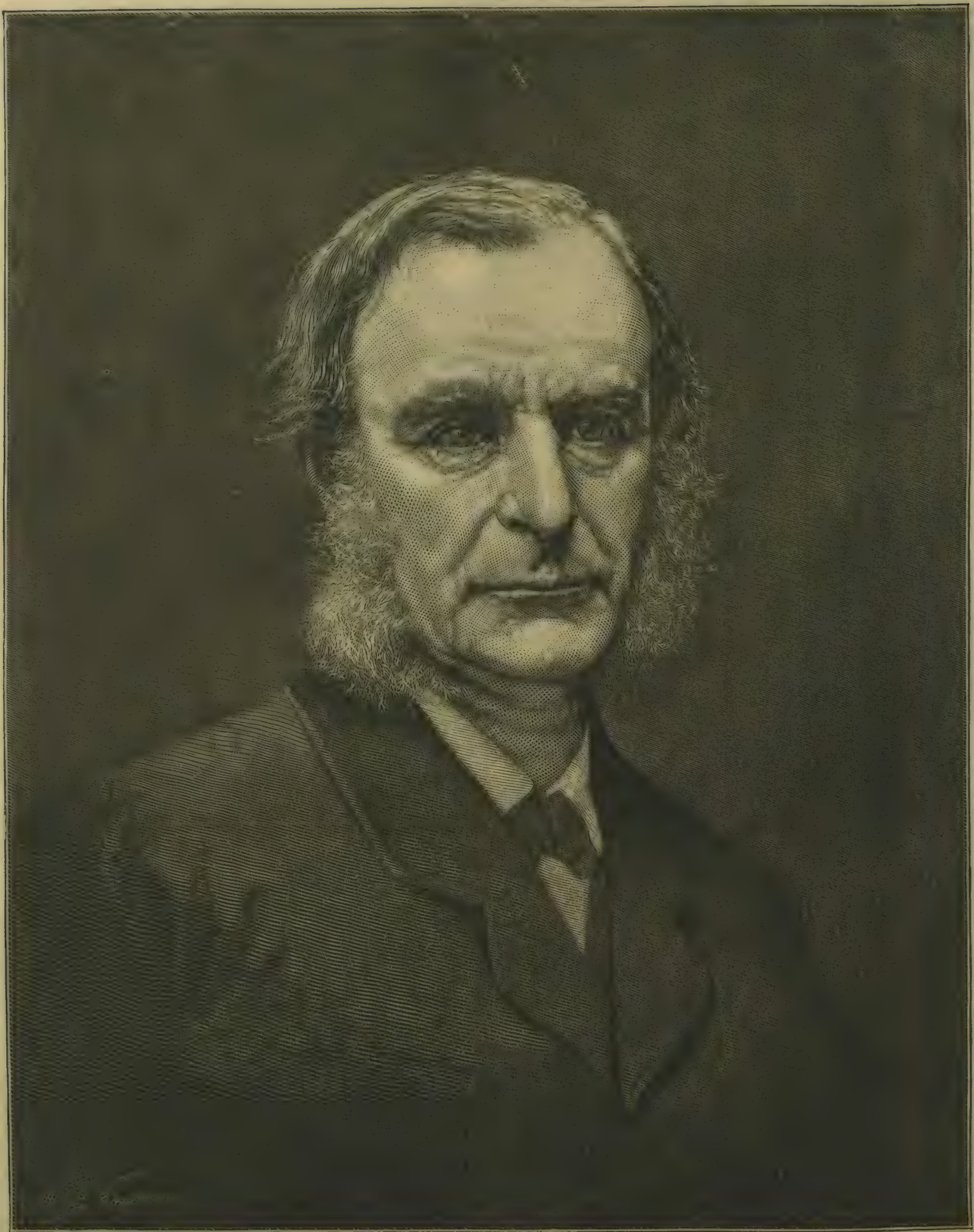
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THE LATE REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY, CANON OF WESTMINSTER.





THE GUICOWAR OF BARODA.



BADGE AND CHAIN FOR THE MAYOR OF COVENTRY.



THE LATE MR. JOHN GRAY, SOLICITOR TO THE TREASURY.



RUINS OF THE LATE FIRE NEAR GLASGOW.



THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC'S NEW TURRET-SHIP EL PLATA.



BICYCLE-MATCH AT LILLIE-BRIDGE, WEST BROMPTON.



## THE GUICOWAR OF BARODA.

After the recent deposition and arrest of the Guikowar (or Gaikawar) of Baroda for being implicated in the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, the following, taken from "The Statesman Exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress of British India during the Years 1872-3," issued with the Parliamentary papers, will be read with interest:—

The native States of the Bombay Presidency occupy 63,252 square miles, or one third of the entire area, and have a population of 9,250,000 souls. They are divided, by race, language, and geographical position, into two main groups—the Gujrat States to the north and the Maharati to the south. The principal northern state is that of Baroda, occupying the largest portion of Gujrat, with parts of Khandesh and Katiwar, an unmeasured area, with a population of 2,600,000 souls and a revenue of £150,000. Khundi Rao Dharaboy was one of the most distinguished of the first Maharati leaders, and Damaji Gaikawar was his second in command. The former died in 1721. In 1755 the Gaikawar, a grandson of Damaji, wrested all Gujrat from the Moghuls, and entirely subverted their power at Ahmadabad. He was still the nominal feudatory of the Peishwa, and farmed the revenues for him over a vast region. On Jan. 26, 1780, a treaty, offensive and defensive, with the Bombay Government acknowledged the Gaikawar's independence of the Peishwa. Subsequent treaties arranged for the support of a contingent, and, when the agent of the Gaikawar was assassinated at the Peishwa's Court, the Bombay Government forced the latter to renounce all further claims on his former feudatory. This was followed by a treaty, signed on Nov. 6, 1817, by which the Gaikawar agreed to certain exchanges of territory for purposes of consolidation, to increase the subsidiary force to 3000 cavalry, and to a mutual surrender of criminals. Anund Rao Gaikawar died in 1819, and was succeeded by Syaji Rao Gaikawar, who reigned until 1847. The debts of the State rose to an enormous sum in his time, and he committed himself to a long series of unfriendly acts. He was succeeded in 1847 by Gunput Rao Gaikawar, who was followed, in 1856, by Khundi Rao Gaikawar. This ruler ceded land for the Bombay and Baroda Railway, and, in 1858, agreed to keep up a force of 3000 cavalry, available for police duties in tributary districts, the former payment for the Gujrat Irregular Horse being remitted. He prohibited slavery in 1856, and conceded to the Bombay Government the right to control saltworks and open new ports on his seaboard. The present ruler, Malhar Rao Gaikawar, aged forty-four, has been decorated with the Star of India (G.C.S.I.). He has received a guarantee of the right of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of twenty-one guns. The only other Indian native Sovereigns so honoured are the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Rajah of Mysore. The present Gaikawar succeeded his brother, Khundi Rao, in July, 1871, after an interval of nine months, till his brother's widow, who was left with child, gave birth to a daughter. There are four political agencies around Baroda, consisting of groups of States which are or have been more or less connected with the Gaikawars by conquest or payment of tribute. These are the Pahlampur agency, the Mahi Kanta, the Rewa Kanta, and Katiwar.

The native States round the Gaikawar's head-quarters at Baroda were in former times subjected to the most devastating method of forcibly collecting the revenue. An army was periodically sent out on circuit to take as much as could be obtained while also maintaining itself. It is astonishing how the people continued to exist under such a system. In 1812 the Government of Bombay induced the Gaikawar to accept its mediation in the Mahi and Rewa Kantas, and in Katiwar, to effect settlements for the payment of tribute of fixed amount, instead of the rough and the barbarous exactions formerly extorted. This measure was an immense boon—indeed, the saving of this part of India. The group of States in the Mahi Kanta entered into an engagement for a perpetual settlement of this kind in 1812; and in 1839 a court of criminal justice was established, under the presidency of the political agent. This group occupies an area of 4000 square miles, and has a population of 447,000 souls. The principal state is that of Eder, which was founded by some younger brothers of the Rajah of Jodhpur. There are, also, seventy-eight petty chiefs in the Mahi Kanta, eighteen of whom are Rajputs, and thirteen Kulis, most of them belonging to families of notorious freebooters, and all paying tribute to the Gaikawar. But about thirty schools have been established among them, and peace is maintained.

## CHAIN AND BADGE FOR THE MAYOR OF COVENTRY.

During the recent festivities at Coventry in honour of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to that important seat of manufacturing industry, it was remarked that the Mayor of that town, one of the most ancient corporations in England, was unprovided with either robe or chain and badge of office. Those interested in municipal matters will be glad to see from our Engraving that this want has now been supplied through the liberality of Mr. R. A. Dalton, the present Mayor, who is one of the largest employers of labour and most enterprising citizens of Coventry. The firm of Hunt and Roskell, of London, were intrusted with the design and manufacture of this badge and chain. The chain is really a noble one, measuring 40 in. length, and of very massive character. The badge, in the Renaissance style, bears in the centre the arms of Coventry in enamel, with the crest and motto of that city, and measures 5½ in. by 4 in. The ornament is among the handsomest of these now generally worn insignia, and reflects equal credit upon the liberality of the donor and the skill of the designers.

## FIRE NEAR GLASGOW.

A fire, which destroyed property to a large amount, took place on Saturday, the 16th inst., in the burgh of Kinning Park, near Glasgow, at the manufactory of Messrs. Gray, Dunn, and Co., biscuit-bakers. The building, which had two frontages, was of brick, and extended 325 ft. in Stanley-street, and 96 ft. in Park-street. The ground floor was occupied on the south side as a store-room for articles used in the manufacture, and in the centre part by six travelling-ovens for baking. The remainder of the basement at the north end was used as a sale-shop, with hoists for the loading and unloading of flour and biscuits, and machines for mixing, kneading, and cutting the biscuits. On the second floor, fronting Stanley-street, were rooms used for the packing operations; at the Park-street end was the counting-house. The upper portion of the premises was used as a flour store. In the lower flat at the back portion of the building were twenty-four hand-ovens, so arranged that the bakers could work in the centre. Adjoining this part of the factory were the bread-room and barm-room. To the east were the stables, van-sheds, and coopers. About 300 persons were here employed. The fire broke out at six o'clock in the evening, or was discovered at that hour. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Glasgow and Govan fire-brigades with their engines, continued through the night, the buildings and their

contents were almost entirely destroyed. The damage is estimated at from £30,000 to £50,000, and the workpeople are thrown out of employment.

## THE LATE MR. JOHN GRAY, Q.C.

This gentleman, who held the office of Solicitor to the Lords of the Treasury, and was employed in the Government prosecutions, died about the end of last week. Mr. Gray was born in 1805, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1838. He went to the Oxford Circuit, and enjoyed a considerable practice as a junior, having the well-deserved reputation of a very sound lawyer. He was made a Q.C. and Bench of his Inn in 1863; and on the death of the late Mr. Greenwood, Q.C., in 1870, was appointed Solicitor to the Treasury. The appointment is worth £3000 a year. The portrait of Mr. Gray is from a photograph by Mr. Haigh, of Regent-street.

## THE ARGENTINE TURRET-SHIP EL PLATA.

There has been much discussion of late about the behaviour of her Majesty's ship Devastation at sea, and it may be interesting to know how the Argentine Republic's monitor, El Plata, behaved during the recent gales off the south coast of Ireland. She is an armour-plated, twin-screw turret-ship, carrying two 12½-ton guns in her turret. She has a freeboard of 5 ft., carried up by a temporary bulwark to 7 ft. 6 in. Her burden is 1800 tons. The engines have 700-horse power actual. The ship has a mean speed of ten knots with full steam-power, and seven knots and three-quarters at half power. When approaching Queenstown, on her way to Buenos Ayres, she encountered a gale from the south-west. It was considered, as night had fallen, advisable to stand off the land till morning. She shipped water very freely, but shook it out again immediately. Her buoyancy was fully proved, but her rolling was remarkable—from twenty to twenty-six rolls being counted in one minute. She inclined 17 deg. to windward and 16 deg. to leeward. This vessel is commanded by Captain Roysse, who, like the other officers and crew, has recently retired from the Royal Navy. The men feel the greatest confidence in the ship, and expect a quick and favourable run. She is at present in the Government dock at Pembroke, having her rudder improved; her great fault being that she steered very wildly—in fact, so much so as nearly to prove unmanageable at times. Her length is 165 ft.; beam, 44 ft.; and draught of water, 10 ft. 6 in. She was built at Liverpool by the Brothers Laird, and is fitted with all the latest improvements. The sketch, which is meant to represent a night scene, was furnished by Lieutenant Alan Gardner.

## LONDON BICYCLE CLUB.

The opening meeting of this newly-formed club was held, on Monday, at the Lillie-bridge Grounds. The event for decision was a twenty-five-mile match, between the two best amateur riders of the day, for a silver cup, value £20. Mr. G. P. Whiting, of the London Bicycle Club, has long been known as the amateur champion. He is twenty-two years of age, 5 ft. 10½ in. high, and weighs 10 st. 10 lb. His opponent was the Hon. Ion G. N. Keith-Falconer, of the Cambridge University Bicycle Club, who has been credited with riding ten miles in thirty-four minutes on a turnpike road. He is 6 ft. 3 in. high, weighing 12 st. 10 lb., and is just under twenty years of age. There was a large muster of spectators, including many ladies, admission being by ticket. A row of carriages skirted the front of the track. The band of the E division of police helped to enliven the scene. Mr. J. Inwards, president of the London Bicycle Club, was appointed referee, and Messrs. J. Vandy and T. Griffith acted as timekeepers. On the signal being given, Keith-Falconer at once took the lead, and was three yards to the good at the end of the first mile. Whiting went in front coming down the straight for the seventh time (2½ miles), but soon dropped back again, and thus they rode over the first five miles, covered by Keith-Falconer in 20 min. 52 sec. During the sixth mile Whiting fell a trifle further behind, but just before the seventh mile was finished he spurred repeatedly, and at 7½ miles took a feeler at his man by going some ten yards in advance. At the finish of the lap, however, 7½ miles, Keith-Falconer resumed his old position. Ten miles were run in 41 min. 45 sec. by Keith-Falconer, Whiting then being six seconds behind; and half the distance in 52 min. 15 sec. by the Cambridge man, with Whiting close up. At 13½ miles Whiting drew level, and at 13¾ miles, when passing the pavilion, took the lead by sheer hard riding, but faltered in the back stretch, so Keith-Falconer again led the way, and ran fifteen miles in 1 hour 2 min. 15 sec., being then 5 sec. to the good. During the eighteenth mile there was a deal of in and out running, but in the end Whiting still contented himself with second position. Twenty miles were run by the leader in 1 hour 22 min. 7 sec., with Whiting close on his shoulder. Now came some of the best riding ever witnessed, the last five miles being the quickest of the match. Keith-Falconer tried all he could to take a decided lead; but the long journey had told a tale, and do what he would Whiting stuck doggedly to his outside shoulder. A mile from home they were three yards apart, and, going along the top, Whiting reduced the gap to a yard. Keith-Falconer, however, spurred in the straight, and led by six yards at half a mile from the tape. Entering the last lap Whiting made his final effort, led by ten yards at the quarter-mile, and won a race as creditable to the loser as the victor by 11½ sec., his full twenty-five miles occupying 1 h. 41 min. 16½ sec. Keith-Falconer eased up at the finish. The winner rode a 54-inch machine by Keen, of Surbiton, who waited on him in the contest; and the loser a 60-inch machine by Humber, of Nottingham.

In compliance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Ships, Sir Charles Adderley has appointed Mr. Walter Murton Solicitor to the Board of Trade.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has contributed £10 towards the funds of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption located at Ventnor; and the Empress of Russia has sent £10 to Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home for the Poor at Woodford, Essex.

A contest took place last Saturday at Wormwood-scrubbs between a team of the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles and twenty of the London Rifle Brigade. After some good shooting on both sides the Queen's were declared the winners.—The annual meeting of the Sussex County Volunteer Association was held at Brighton on Saturday—the Earl of Chichester, Lord Lieutenant of the county, presiding. A suggestion was made that the association should be dissolved owing to lack of support; but, after considerable discussion, it was resolved to maintain the organisation, and to continue the subscription, which would allow the Sussex volunteers to compete at Wimbledon for the bronze medal of the National Association, and to give twenty or thirty guineas in prizes at an annual county rifle competition.

## FINE ARTS.

## ROYAL ACADEMY WINTER EXHIBITION.

(CONCLUDING NOTICE.)

This exhibition, as we have said, is stronger than usual in the British section (already reviewed), most of the foreign schools being in proportion weakly represented. The earliest pictures, which are in Room IV., are, speaking generally, inferior examples, or their genuineness is questionable. The large circular picture, "The Adoration of the Infant Saviour," ascribed to the much-abused—and, as appears probable from recent research, the much-maligned—monk, Filippo Lippi, may be a genuine work, though it has scarcely the beauty of colour and grace of sentiment of the examples in the National Gallery. It is, at all events, an interesting work of about the middle of the fifteenth century, very remarkable for the elaboration and invention displayed in the multitude of figures and curious mise-en-scène. No. 185, another work attributed to Fra Filippo Lippi, has far more the character of Botticelli. No. 181, by Cosimo Rosselli, called in the catalogue, "subject uncertain," is simply a votive devotional picture, with Christ displayed on an ornamental cross, serving as a quatrefoil aureole, with four saints and the Archbishop of Florence as the "donor" below. "The Virgin Rising from the Tomb—SS. Buonaventura and Francis in Adoration" (187) is hardly worthy of "Fra Angelico." A "St. Sebastian" (178) is attributed to Raphael, and we are told that on the back of the picture it is stated that it was painted by Raphael for the Signori Conti of Perugia in 1500. Such an inscription is, however, valueless unless borne out by internal evidence; and it seems to us that, although obviously a production of the Peruginese school, it is too feeble, ill-drawn, and mannered for Raphael, even at the age of seventeen. It is certainly not to be compared with Lord Dudley's "Crucifixion," which was executed at that age. Another St. Sebastian, nude to the hips, holding (as frequently happens in the representations of martyrs) the instruments of his martyrdom—i.e., a bow and arrow—in his hands, is most absurdly entitled "William Tell: an Imaginary Portrait" (167)—very "imaginary," surely! It is ascribed to Holbein, but the lack of transparency in the hard, cold colouring forbids this ascription. The figure, however, is modelled with extreme care and great truth. The portrait of Edward VI. as a child holding a rattle (179) may, as suggested by Mr. Wornum in his "Life of Holbein," on account of "a certain timidity in the handling, and what artists call 'mealiness' in the colouring," possibly be a copy of the portrait in the Welfen Museum, Hanover. The two pictures bearing the name of Andrea del Sarto, "The Virgin and Child, with St. John" (168), and "The Holy Family" (172), can scarcely be by the same painter, so diverse are they in treatment: the former is immeasurably the more characteristic of Andrea. "The Holy Family and St. Anne" (176) has some resemblance to the style of Fra Bartolommeo, but it cannot be regarded as an adequate example. A "Baptism of Christ" (190), by Bernardino Luini, shows how rapid was the descent of the followers of Leonardo da Vinci from the highest spiritual beauty to affected grace and mawkishly sentimental prettiness. With the mention of the head of a Young Man (186), by Giovanni Bellini, we must proceed to the Great Room to continue our notes on the Venetian school.

It is to be regretted that the seven pictures attributed to Titian are either minor examples, much injured, or spurious. "The Disciples at Emmaus" (125) is placed too high for close inspection, and is, besides, obscured with brown varnish; but, so far as we can judge, it is not worthy to rank as a replica of the famous picture in the Louvre known, from the white tablecloth, as La Nappe. The pilgrim on the right of Christ is said to represent Charles V.; the other, on the left, Cardinal Ximenes; and the page, Philip II. when Infanta; Catherine Cornaro, as "Queen of Cyprus" (130), with the wheel and palm of her patron saint, appears to be a wreck. "A Landscape" (127) is hardly characteristic of Titian, though its gloom and grandeur may be suggestive of the painter's native Cadore; and certainly we do not recognise Titian's hand in the so-called "Study for Peter Martyr" (120). Even the well-known "Magdalene" (136) is not by any means in the master's finest style. "The Triumph of Love" (126), a cupid standing on a crouching lion, is a spirited sketch, but has been much rubbed and restored. The best example is "Diana and Acteon" (117), a small glowing study for the splendid picture now in the Bridgewater Gallery, formerly in the Orleans collection. Two portraits of Venetian senators by Tintoretto (123 and 129) stand emphatically alone in this exhibition, in virtue of their strong, uncompromising individuality—the attribute that plays the most conspicuous part in the portraiture that lives. Such individuality is only attained by consummate draughtsmanship and precision of handling, and these are never reconciled with breadth of effect and richness of colour such as we have here, except by the very greatest masters. When individual characterisation is no longer sought for, even a Tintoretto is apt to fall into conventionality, as in "A Deposition" (128), in which graceful attitudes and luxurious colouring usurp the place of natural expression and pathetic sentiment. Such a subject, however, as "Jupiter Nursed by the Melian Nymphs" (135) is, of course, legitimately treated in a purely decorative spirit.

Two child portraits of the Infante Don Balthazar Carlos, son of Philip IV. (121 and 132), by Velasquez, one of them described as "Philip IV.," but inaccurately, seeing that Velasquez did not paint that Prince till he was eighteen years of age, hang near the "Senators" of Tintoretto, and may induce comparisons unfavourable to the Spanish master. Allowance must, however, be made for difference of subject, the one painter having to deal with time and thought worn manhood, the other with childhood marred by a precocious indication of the stolid type of the Spanish Bourbons. The first-named picture is said to have been restored by Reynolds when in a damaged condition. The masterly handling of Velasquez is apparently in the armour of one picture and the gold-embroidered hunting-suit of the other, but still more so in the inimitable painting of the dogs. By Sir Antonio Moro, whose name recalls the connection of Spain with the Low Countries, there is an English portrait, the well-known crafty-looking, intensely individualised head of the "Earl of Essex" (161).

Turning to the Northern schools, we have an important example of the historical style of Rubens in the "Conversion of St. Paul" (110), a large and grandiose, rather than truly grand composition of plunging horses and falling men, which takes possession of the senses by the extent of the canvas, the power of the execution, the bigness of the figures, the violence of the actions, the indication of personal danger, anything rather than an imaginative impression of supernatural awe proper to the incident. Rubens also appears with characteristic vigour and command of technicalities in a "Landscape" (106) with figures rather coarsely romping in the foreground. This landscape, though doubtless greatly faded in colour, seems to share the painter's exuberant vitality; it is full of life and air, the clouds seem to move, the eye travels over the skilfully indicated planes of distance till it



loses itself in space. Rubens's scholar, Vandyke, possesses a more sensitive temperament, which, while saving him from the exaggerations of his master, led him into the opposite extreme of over-refinement and even affectation. In his works we have nature, but nature only after it has received an artificial, courtly polish. Where the one is sensuous and robust, the other is attenuated, effeminate, self-conscious, almost self-metreticous. His men are all gentlemen, but they are seldom overburdened with brains, and they do not reach the dignity of nature's highest nobility, nor have they the sturdy individuality of those senators of Tintoretto. His women are all ladies, always graceful and mostly beautiful; but their grace is seldom naïve, and their beauty does not attain the highest type of loveliness. Nevertheless, Vandyke's treatment is so charmingly, so delicately artistic, that he must always occupy the front rank among portrait-painters. He is very largely and variously represented here. The portrait called of "An Artist" (141) was engraved by Vaillant, and in Wessely's catalogue of that engraver's works it is described as a portrait of Vandyke himself. It resembles but little, however, other authentic portraits of the painter, and the principal accessory, a celestial globe, seems to indicate that it is more likely the portrait of an astronomer. Be this as it may, it is an exceptionally fine work, and may be accepted as probably showing Vandyke's ripest power before he left Flanders. There is an intelligent keenness of apprehension in the face which is rarely found in his cavalier portraits. But Vandyke acquired, on his visit to Italy, when he came under the influence of Titian, a larger style and a richer scheme of colouring, which he lost, however, in England. The very acme of his power is displayed in the noble Genoese series, chiefly whole-lengths, of which we have a sample in the stately golden-toned full-length of the Duchess of Savoy. See also "The Doria Family" (219). Besides these more distinctive works there are several English portraits of great interest—notably, "Archbishop Laud" (113), the fierce yet set hardness of the mask-like face very carefully rendered; and Thomas (Wentworth), Earl of Strafford (111). Charles's unfortunate Minister wears armour and holds a commander's bâton, one hand rests on the head of a favourite hound; the expression indicates the keenness of a statesman as well as the resolution of a soldier. His second wife, Lady Wentworth (109), is also here. Another faithful adherent of King Charles, whom he followed to the grave, is the "Duke of Richmond and Lennox" (55), with the dog at his side that saved his master's life by waking him when on the point of being murdered. No. 85, a half-length of the same, represents him in his shirt holding a pear—what the allusion may be we cannot say. There are several female whole-lengths, which have too much in common.

With mention of a most animated half-length (142), by Franz Hals, of a self-satisfied burgher, with whose rather vulgar, demonstrative air the extremely clever but rather coarse "bravura" of the painter perfectly accords, we arrive at three works bearing the great name of Rembrandt. Through these we enter, as it were, into a new world of art—a region of gloom more or less profound and mysterious, from which, ever and anon, stand out distinctly or faintly loom, but always with magical reality, figures presenting the commonest, humblest forms of humanity, yet which have a power of touching our sympathy and stirring our imagination which neither painter nor poet has ever surpassed. One of the three is a portrait, belonging to the master's careful middle period, of "An Old Lady" (157), in every line of whose aged, kindly face and hardly less expressive hands, resignedly clasped together, we read the pathetic record of an active life that must soon find its final repose. "The Adoration of the Magi," signed, and dated 1657, is a splendid example of Rembrandt's precious jewelled quality of colour, where the light glimmers about the Virgin and Child and the foremost of the three Kings, and of the inexhaustible suggestiveness of his shadows in the gloom which pervades the rest of the canvas. A large, and unquestionably a very fine, picture of the "Deposition" (153) is also ascribed to Rembrandt. The body of the Saviour, pallid and stark, lies at full length on a white cloth. The weeping Virgin tenderly supports the head, as it inclines aside with the laxity of death; the white-bearded head of Joseph of Arimathea bends reverently over the body; Mary Magdalene, supporting herself against the cross, looks down with a grief that has exhausted its tears; and the third Mary is near the feet in silent despair. The solemn scene is steeped and almost shrouded in gloom. The depth of feeling evinced in the heads, particularly of the dead Christ and Mary Magdalene, is certainly worthy of Rembrandt. Nevertheless, critics are not wanting who do not believe this work to be by Rembrandt; and, for similar reasons, the same critics doubt the picture of "Christ Blessing Little Children," in the National Gallery, to be by that master, ascribing both to a follower of Rembrandt, probably Eckhout. It will be seen at a glance that the greenish tone of the "Deposition" differs from the warm tone of the undoubted Rembrandts hanging on each side of it; whilst this greenish tone resembles the colouring of the National Gallery picture. In both pictures the somewhat thin execution, as also the types, differ somewhat from those usually found in Rembrandt's works. The "Deposition" is signed and dated "Rembrandt f. 1650," and the omission of the "d" from the name is extremely rare, though, if we remember rightly, not unique. Inscriptions, however, are often added to genuine as well as to spurious pictures. It is fairly objected that no follower of Rembrandt has proved himself fully capable elsewhere of such works as this and the National Gallery picture. Both pictures unquestionably possess merit so great that to ascribe them to Rembrandt can do little harm to his reputation, whereas, if they are the productions of a follower under special inspiration no great wrong can be done to that follower, since the inspiration is so obviously derived from the master as to be scarcely distinguishable from his own. It is not the least remarkable circumstance connected with the picture of the "Deposition" that it comes from the Duke of Abercorn's collection—as a surprise to most well-informed critics, and we wait with interest to learn more of its history. We must conclude by remarking the obligation to Rembrandt of Gerard Dow in his life-size head (105); he is, however, seen to greater advantage in his usual cabinet size.

The principal contributors to this exhibition are her Majesty the Queen, the Duke of Abercorn, Mr. J. W. Adamson, Mr. J. H. Anderson, Mr. F. Barchard, Mr. H. W. F. Bolckow, M.P., the Marquis of Bristol, Mr. F. Cook, the Earl of Donbigh, Earl Fitzwilliam, Mr. J. Forster, Mr. W. Graham, Mr. K. D. Hodgson, M.P., Mr. A. Levy, General Mackinnon, Mr. W. Fuller Maitland, Sir W. Miles, Mr. W. C. Oswald, the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. T. Woolner, R.A., and the Earl of Yarborough.

At the Burlington Fine-Arts Club, Savile-row, there is now on view a fine collection of about 200 prints by W. Hollar. We need hardly say that the collection is of great interest to the archaeologist and general public, as well as to the artist and amateur.

Jean François Millet, the eminent French painter of peasant life, died last week at Barbison, after a lingering illness,

in the sixtieth year of his age. He was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and had received all the decorations that a French artist can receive.

The Danish artist Melbye, a painter of marine subjects, who circumnavigated the world in the Danish frigate *Galathée*, died on the 13th inst. in Paris, in his fifty-eighth year.

## MUSIC.

The new series of Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s concerts at the Royal Albert Hall opened well on Thursday week. As already stated, the band and chorus have been enlarged, and the performances are now wisely limited to two per week, instead of being given nightly, as heretofore. At the opening concert Herr Wilhelmj reappeared, after an absence of several years, and again, as formerly, justified his claim to rank as a violinist of the highest order, both in the brilliant and the classical styles. His execution of Mendelssohn's concerto was characterised by fulness and beauty of tone, accuracy of intonation, and freedom and fluency of bowing. In this, and in a romance of his own, and a paraphrase of a larghetto by Chopin, the artist achieved a very marked success. The last-named piece was encored. The great improvement of the band, by the accession of several excellent instrumentalists, was manifested in the overture to "Guillaume Tell," and still more in Beethoven's pastoral symphony, the other orchestral pieces having been the overture to Mr. G. A. Macfarren's oratorio "St. John the Baptist," and Wagner's "Kaiser Marsch." Mdle. Johanna Levier sang, with great refinement, the romance, "Sombre forêt," from "Guillaume Tell," and lieder by Mendelssohn and Schubert (that by the latter composer having been encored). The other vocalist was Signor Fabrini, who replaced Mr. Sims Reeves, at very short notice, in consequence of the indisposition of the great tenor. Mr. Barnby conducted, and Mr. Randegger was the pianoforte accompanist. On Tuesday "Israel in Egypt" was given—the solo singers having been Mdle. Johanna Levier, Misses Poyntz and Sterling, and Signor Fabrini. Dr. Stainer presided at the organ, and Mr. Barnby conducted. During the evening M. Guilmant (the eminent organist of the Church of La Trinité, Paris) played two solos on the organ, with brilliant execution. This (Saturday) afternoon a popular ballad concert is to be given, the programme including part-songs by the choir and violin solos by Herr Wilhelmj. On Tuesday next there is to be another grand orchestral concert.

At last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert Herr Wilhelmj appeared for the second time since his return to this country, and repeated his fine performance of Mendelssohn's concerto, with a success fully equal to that of the previous occasion above referred to. His excellent qualities of tone, execution, and style were also displayed in his own adaptations of an air by Bach, and a nocturno by Chopin, the latter of which was encored. The orchestral pieces were Sir W. S. Bennett's symphony in G minor, Cherubini's overture to "Les Deux Journées," and that (No. 3) of Beethoven to "Leonora." The vocalists were Mdle. Johanna Levier (her first appearance at the Crystal Palace) and Mr. Sims Reeves. This week's programme includes Beethoven's Mass in C.

Mdile. Marie Krebs reappeared at this week's Monday Popular Concert, and played, as her solo piece, the seventh of Beethoven's pianoforte sonatas (that in D, from op. 10). In this, in Mozart's sonata in G for piano and violin, and Chopin's trio in G minor for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, the accomplished pianiste displayed those high merits on which we have frequently and recently commented. Madame Norman-Neruda was the violinist in the two last-named pieces, Signor Piatti having been the violoncellist in the trio. These two artists, with Mr. L. Ries (second violin) and Herr Straus (viola), gave a fine interpretation of Haydn's quartet in G (No. 2 of op. 54), the minutet of which had to be repeated. Miss Antoinette Sterling sang, with good style and expression, several lieder by Rubinstein and Schubert, which were well accompanied by Mr. Zerbini. At next Monday's concert Dr. Hans von Bülow is to reappear as violinist.

Monday last having been the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, there was a special musical service in the afternoon at St. Paul's Cathedral. The congregation was very large, and the interior of the building presented an unusually impressive aspect. The choristers, numbering between 400 and 500, consisted of the cathedral choir, supplemented from those of Westminster Abbey and the Chapels Royal and by a large number of amateurs; while the orchestra included many of the chief instrumentalists connected with the operatic and other establishments. The music chosen included a selection from Mendelssohn's oratorio of "St. Paul." Dr. Stainer, organist of the cathedral, conducted, and Mr. Cooper presided at the organ. To Mr. Winn were intrusted the solos of St. Paul, there having been two other principal basses, Mr. Kempton and Mr. De Lacy. The tenor solos were rendered by Mr. Gedge, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Kenningham. Prayers were intoned by Minor Canon Simpson and Minor Canon Milman. The anthem was sung in the usual place, immediately after the three Collects, including, in this case, the special Collect relating to St. Paul. The anthem occupied nearly an hour; and, there being no sermon, within a few minutes after its conclusion the prayers were finished, and the vast congregation dispersed.

The Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society begins its third season, this (Saturday) evening, with a concert in aid of the funds of St. Thomas's Hospital.

The third series of national music meetings (competitive performances between choral societies, solo singers, and military bands) will be held at the Crystal Palace on July 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 next. Authorised editions of the music to be prepared for performance are published by Messrs. Novello and Co. and Messrs. Metzler and Co.; and the rules, forms of entry, and all other particulars can be obtained on application at the office of the secretary of the Crystal Palace, or by letter, addressed to Mr. Willert Beale, at the Crystal Palace.

The scheme for the erection of a new opera-house on the Victoria Embankment seems now certain to be realised, the Board of Works having granted Mr. Mapleson a lease, for eighty years, of the required ground. Sir Michael Costa will be associated with the new establishment, the situation of which will be, apparently, the most desirable in every respect that could be found in London.

The renters of Drury-lane Theatre have agreed to accept Mr. Mapleson's usual offer as to their accommodation during the opera season, and several spoke of his great liberality.

## THEATRES.

The new entertainment of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed at St. George's Hall was produced on Monday, and achieved a remarkable success. It is a piece of the eccentric kind, and makes some demands on the patience of the audience. It is entitled "The Ancient Britons" by a sort of misnomer; for these worthies belong to the future, and relate to the state of our country as the author supposes it will be three thousand years hence. Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett gives the date—the year

5005. The scene presents Westminster Abbey in ruins, and locates the characters on the Lambeth side of the Thames, where there is many a green spot available for pic-nic parties. "The scene," says the author, "suggests a bright autumnal picture of grandeur and of glory passed away." What has not passed away? The steam-carriage and the electric telegraph—the railway and the epistolary wire. What desolation!

The wolf down Holborn valley creeps,  
The red deer roams up Rotten-row.

All this the writer calls "a very national probability;" and, rightly or wrongly, frames his drama upon it. First of all, a traveller from Fiji, in the garb of a New Zealander, appears, his business being to explore the country as an agent of the "Great South Sea Confederation (Limited)." He is directed in his researches by a guide-book, and learns that the inhabitants of the land proudly preserve the name of "Ancient Britons," together with the manners, customs, and even the costumes of their remote ancestors. These latter, however, are very much in the fashion of the present day. The first who presents himself is Caractacus—that is, Caractacus pure and simple; for he has no surname, an addition no longer needful, or even possible. The name of Smith, it seems, had so multiplied that it had absorbed others, and they were all Smiths. Caractacus Smith is a very innocent kind of personage, indebted for his apparent personality to Mr. Alfred Bishop. Our friend, the Fijian, however, is represented by Mr. Alfred Reed, who finds the part an arduous one, but manfully perseveres in sustaining it to the fall of the curtain. A little human interest now comes in with Miss Leonora Braham, who, in the character of Imogen, sings in due course a pretty song. She is followed by Nesta (Miss Fanny Holland), Cassivelaunus (Mr. Corney Grain), and Boadicea (Mrs. German Reed). Of this group the second is the most important and imposing, and the dramatist is careful to advertise us of his scientific origin. He is, we are told, "an ancient British warrior, being the product of thirty centuries of natural selection—of a taste for pipeclay, red tape, and routine—an Hereditary Horse Guard." Whether these philosophical particulars are "understood" of the audience we know not; but we can testify that Mr. Corney Grain, in his Horse Guard costume, is a glorious apparition. The Fijian soon gets introduced to these British worthies, and contrives to interest the ladies, who are curious to know whether he is a married man; but he is a man of sceptical habits of mind—a perfect infidel in his way—and for some time baffles their inquiries. Ultimately he tells them that the Fijians never marry—at least until they are sixty—and are all, consequently, men of great wealth. Poor Nesta is much smitten with the monster; but he is fain to escape from the round of ceremonies and visits with which he is threatened in case he listens to her solicitations by consenting to an appropriate punishment—that of being condemned to go upon Cook's excursion. The music of this rather elaborate entertainment has been provided by Mr. German Reed, and is throughout very pleasing. The songs are elegantly written, and the whole a very fitting drawing-room drama for a fashionable audience.

"The Lancashire Lass" was advertised for performance at the Princess's on Saturday, but had to be deferred. At the Gaiety, "The Merry Wives of Windsor" continues to be played. There have also been morning performances of "Money," "The Lady of Lyons," and "She Stoops to Conquer." Mr. John Hollingshead has extended the sphere of his operations, which now include the Opéra Comique and the Holborn Amphitheatre, where "The Lady of Lyons," "Beggars' Opera," and "Madame Angot" have entertained the audiences nightly during the week. These are laudable signs of activity and enterprise.

Mr. Harry Bolen, the well-known pantomimist of "Old Drury," died on Monday, at his residence, the Swan, Windsor.

## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN FEBRUARY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon will be near Venus on the morning of the 1st, near Saturn on the morning of the 6th, near Mercury on the evening of the 7th, near Jupiter on the morning of the 25th; and near Mars on the morning of the last day. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the 6th	at 55 minutes after 7h.	in the morning.
First Quarter	" 13th	" 20	" 5 " morning.
Full Moon	" 20th	" 1	" 8 " morning.
Last Quarter	" 28th	" 51	" 9 " morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 11th, and most distant on the afternoon of the 26th.

Mercury is an evening star, setting on the 4th at 6h. 9m. p.m., or 1h. 17m. after the Sun; on the 9th at 6h. 38m. p.m., or 1h. 38m. after the Sun; on the 14th at 6h. 56m. p.m., or 1h. 46m. after the Sun; on the 19th at 6h. 59m. p.m., or 1h. 40m. after the Sun; on the 24th at 6h. 36m. p.m., or 1h. 7m. after the Sun; and on the last day at 6h. 1m. p.m., or 25m. after the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 7th, in his ascending node on the 10th, at his greatest eastern elongation (18 deg. 7min.) on the 14th, in perihelion on the 14th, and stationary among the stars on the 20th.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 1st day at 4h. 40m. a.m., or 3h. 1m. before sunrise, which interval gradually decreases to 2h. 44m. by the 10th (the planet rising at 4h. 41m. a.m.). She rises at 4h. 45m. a.m., or 2h. 22m. before sunrise on the 20th; and at 4h. 45m. a.m., or 2h. 5m. before sunrise on the last day. She is nearest the moon on the 2nd day at 1h. p.m., and at her greatest western elongation (46 deg. 44 min.) on the 18th.

Mars is a morning star, rising on the 10th at 2h. 6m. a.m., or 5h. 19m. before sunrise; on the 20th at 1h. 57m. a.m., or 5h. 10m. before sunrise; and on the last day at 1h. 49m. a.m., or 5h. 1m. before sunrise. He is due south on the 1st day at 6h. 43m. a.m., on the 15th at 6h. 19m. a.m., and on the last day at 5h. 57m. a.m. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 26th, and near the Moon on the 28th.

Jupiter rises twice on the 2nd day—viz., at 6h. 2m. a.m. and 11h. 58m. p.m. He rises on the 10th at 11h. 32m. p.m., on the 20th at 10h. 52m. p.m., and on the last day at 10h. 29m. p.m., and is visible after these times throughout the night. He is due south on the 14th at 4h. 25m. a.m., and on the last day at 3h. 29m. a.m. He is stationary among the stars on the 15th, and near the Moon on the 25th.

Saturn is a morning star, rising on the 7th at the same time as the Sun; on the 10th at 7h. 22m. a.m., or 3m. before sunrise; on the 20th at 6h. 46m. a.m., or 21m. before sunrise; and on the last day at 6h. 17m. a.m., or 33m. before sunrise. He is due south on the 14th at 11h. 46m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 57m. a.m. He is near the Sun on the 5th, and near the Moon on the 6th.

The Admiralty has expressed to the officers and men of the coastguard station at Seaham Harbour their satisfaction at the gallantry recently displayed at this station in saving life from shipwreck, and a special record is to be made of this conduct so that the names of those who have distinguished themselves may be noted for promotion at an early opportunity.





STRAND FRONT.



INTERIOR LOOKING SOUTH.



INTERIOR LOOKING NORTH.



## Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

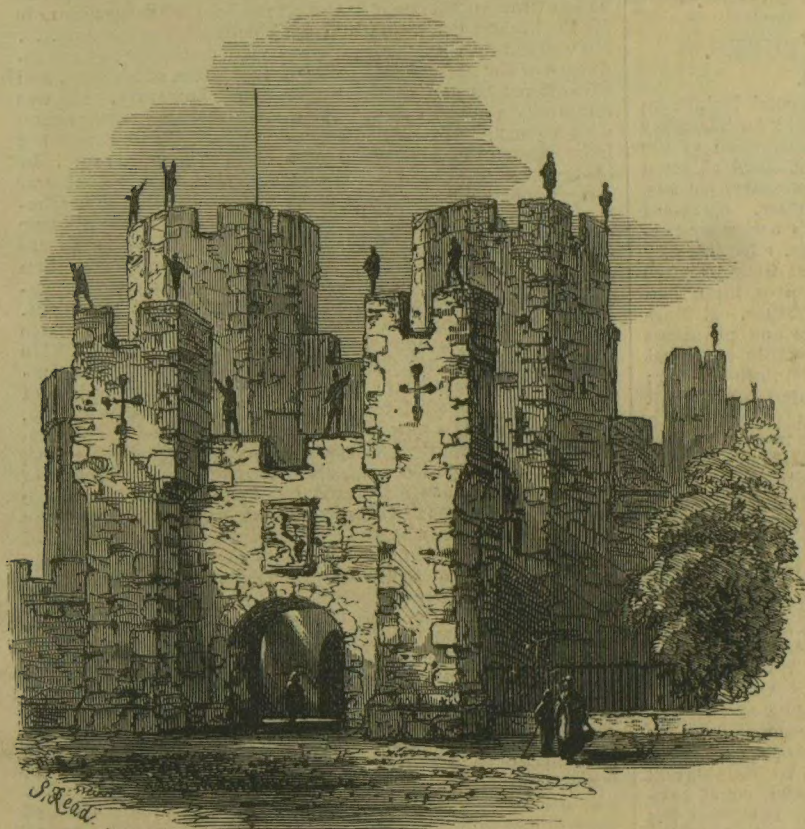
## ALNWICK.

The demolition of Northumberland House, Charing-cross, by the Metropolitan Board of Works, to open a new street from Trafalgar-square to the Thames Embankment, is shown in our opposite page Engraving. Views of that stately town mansion of the Dukes of Northumberland, with its street front, or rather screen, of graceful seventeenth-century architecture, built in the reign of James I., and surmounted by the famous Percy lion, as well as a view of the garden front, looking upon a shady grove and grass plot towards the river, have lately appeared in this Journal. The Artist's sketch-book, which has so often contributed select examples of picturesque building or natural scenery, now supplies a few leaves on which he has delineated some characteristic features of Alnwick and its grand old castle, the home of the Dukes of Northumberland in their own country. It seems not unfitting on this occasion, when their ancestral dwelling in London, to the regret of those who cherish ancient historic memories, is levelled with the ground, that we should look at the noble monument of English feudal and provincial dignity, which the Dukes of Northumberland will continue to hold.

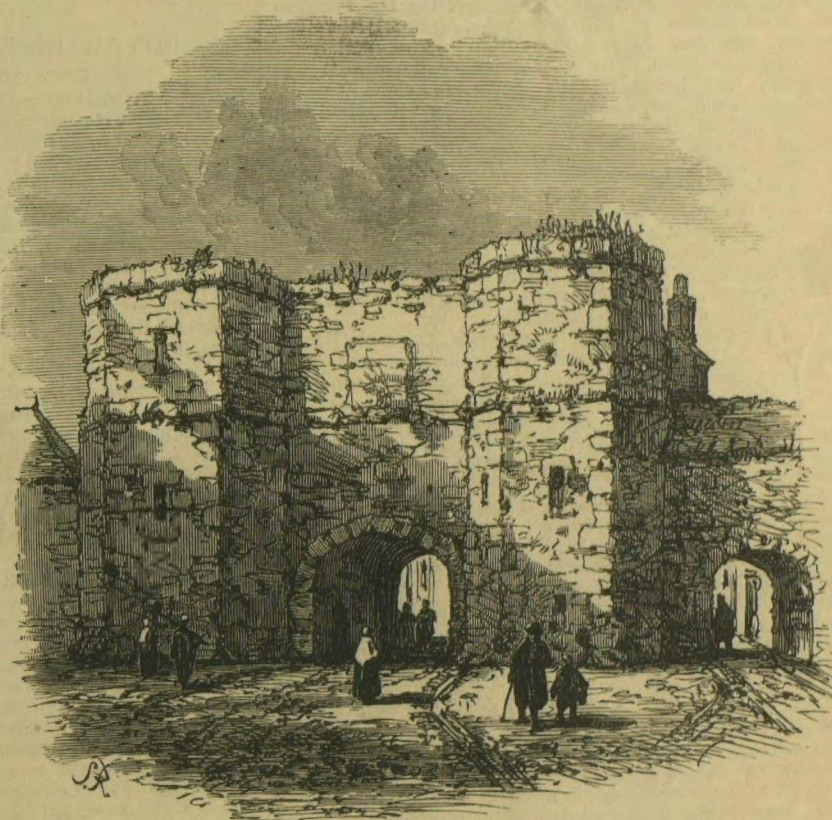
Rather more than 300 miles from London is Alnwick, the county town of Northumberland, on the banks of the small river Aln, but upon high ground suitable for a warlike stronghold. Not much is known of its occupants before the Norman Conquest, but primitive Celtic remains are dug up on Alnwick Moor. Gilbert Tyson, standard-bearer to Duke William of Normandy, who here became King William I., obtained a gift of this barony. It soon passed to Ivo de Vesci, who built the oldest parts of the castle now extant. By marrying his daughter Beatrix, the possession of Alnwick went to Eustace Fitz-John. He completed and fortified the castle and founded the adjacent monastery. In 1157 he was succeeded by his son William, who took the maternal name of De Vesci. The last baron of this family died in 1297, having conveyed



ALNWICK CASTLE.



THE BARBICAN.



LOND GATE, OR "HOTSPUR'S GATE."



ALNWICK CHURCH.



CLOCK TOWER.



his estates to the Bishop of Durham, Antony Bec, as trustee for De Vesci's illegitimate son. But the King refused to confirm this transaction, and the Bishop sold the castle and barony, in 1309, to Henry de Percy.

The Percies had been great in Normandy long before the conquest of England. They acquired, about 1168, a large accession of wealth by an intermarriage with the ducal house of Brabant, allied to the family of Henry I.'s second Queen. Henry, the first Baron Percy of Alnwick, died in 1315, and was buried at Fountains Abbey, near Ripon. His great-grandson, the fourth Baron Percy, was created Earl of Northumberland and High Constable of England by Richard II. He is the Northumberland of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV.," and his son, another Henry Percy, is the familiar "Hotspur," who was killed at the battle of Shrewsbury, in 1403, as his father was put to death, in 1409, at Bramham Moor. The barony of Prudhoe was annexed to the Earldom of Northumberland by the first Earl's marriage with a Scottish heiress.

The forfeited titles and estates of the Percies were restored to Hotspur's son, who thus became the second Earl of Northumberland. He fought on the Lancastrian side in the Wars of the Roses. He was killed at St. Albans in 1455; his son, the next Earl, at Towton, in 1461, and two or three other sons. The first Earl of Northumberland who did not meet a violent death was Henry Algernon, the fifth Earl, in the time of King Henry VIII., a very magnificent personage, whose "Household Book," edited and published by Bishop Percy, shows the costly pomp of that age.

The seventh Earl, however, in Queen Elizabeth's time, having conspired to bring in her Roman Catholic rival, was beheaded at York. His brother and his nephew both died prisoners in the Tower; their fortunes and characters are related by Mr. Hepworth Dixon. The tenth Earl was Algernon, the eleventh was Joscelyn, in the time of the two Kings Charles. There was only a daughter of Joscelyn left in 1670, and she could not, as a female, inherit the Percy honours. But she was the greatest heiress of her day, and men were ready to murder each other for the prize of her hand. She had three husbands, within a very short time, while yet in her girlhood; one of them, Mr. Thynne, of Longleat, was shot dead in his coach, in Pall-mall, by hired assassins. She at last became the wife of Charles Seymour, sixth Duke of Somerset. Their son, Algernon, was created, in 1749, Baron of Warkworth and Earl of Northumberland, reviving the Earldom from its extinction of 1670. But he, again, left only a daughter, who had married Sir Hugh Smithson, of Stanwick, Bart., in 1740. By special act of Parliament this gentleman was invested with his wife's claim to the inheritance of the Percies; and his Earldom was raised to a Dukedom in 1766. The titles of Earl Percy and Baron Lovaine were added to this ducal style. His son, a distinguished military officer, was the second Duke, who died in 1817. The third Duke, however, leaving no son at his death in 1847, the title and estates fell to Algernon, a younger son of the second Duke. This Duke Algernon, who died in 1865, had won for himself, to reward his services in the Navy, the title of Baron Prudhoe, formerly existing in his family, but newly created as an independent peerage. He was greatly esteemed in our own time for his liberality and personal character.

Upon his decease, in 1865, as aforesaid, the male line of Hugh Percy, elder son of the first Duke, came to an end. The succession passed to the descendants of a younger son, who had, in 1798, got the earldom of Beverley. The Earl of Beverley, of 1865, was above eighty years of age, and survived his accession to the dukedom but two years. His son, Algernon George Percy, succeeded, in August, 1867, as sixth Duke and eighteenth Earl of Northumberland, Earl of Beverley, Baron Warkworth, and Baron Lovaine. He has sat in the House of Commons, and has held offices in a Conservative Ministry. The Duchess is a daughter of the late Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., of Albury, Surrey. Their eldest son, Earl Percy, is married to a daughter of the Duke of Argyll.

It seemed worth while to notice this family history, before describing the Percies' ancestral seat at Alnwick. The Castle is surrounded by walls inclosing an irregular space, 1000 ft. long, from east to west, and 600 ft. broad, which is divided into the Outer Bailey and the Inner Bailey. The gate of entrance shown in the Artist's sketch is that of the Lion or Garden Gatehouse, at the south-east angle of this inclosure. It has a rounded arch, surmounted by the sculptured lion of the Percy family. Upon the parapet of its towers, and of the adjoining Warden Tower, stand a number of colossal stone figures, representing armed warders of the fourteenth century, which have, at first sight, rather a startling effect. On the opposite or western side is the Barbican, an embattled outwork of great apparent strength, which extends along the fosse that formerly defended the Castle; and here is the principal entrance. There is also a postern gate to the north-east. To the right of the Barbican, as you enter, is a projecting range of buildings, the stables and riding-schools. To the left, at the north-west angle, next after the Abbot's Tower, is the Armourer's Tower, which is also a fine piece of Edwardian architecture. The Falconer's Tower, Constable's Tower, and Ravine Tower stand on the northern lines of circumvallation; one of these is used as a muniment-room, another as a museum of antiquities. In the centre of the inclosure, upon rising ground, is the Keep, a grand cluster of towers and other piles, connected by curtain-walls, inclosing an open courtyard. Of these buildings the library, with the lofty banner-turret above it, forms the most conspicuous part; behind it are the chapel and the guard-chamber. The chief state-rooms, the ante-room, the saloon, and the drawing-room constitute the adjoining suite, and occupy the north side of the mansion, looking down upon the river Aln. The spacious dining-room, next to the drawing-room, fills the east side of the inner courtyard; and the state bed-rooms are on the opposite side. To the south are kitchens and other domestic offices, which extend into a partly-detached range of buildings, as far as the Clock Tower, upon the line of the Outer Bailey, terminating in the large Guest Hall, built by Duke Algernon (the fourth Duke). On this side also is the Auditor's Tower, which contains the Duke's private library and study, with a museum of Egyptian antiquities. The beautiful gardens of the castle are situated upon ground named Barneyside, to the east, so as to be approached in entering by the Lion Gate.

The different epochs in the architectural history of Alnwick Castle may be distinguished by dates widely apart. Its original foundation by De Vesci, as an Anglo-Norman stronghold, was about 1150. The first Percy, from 1309 to 1315, built or commenced the Barbican and gatehouse, the Abbot's, Falconer's, Armourer's, Constable's, and Auditor's Towers, the gateway between the Outer and Inner Bailey, and a portion of the central Keep. This central group of buildings was completed by the second Baron Percy, to 1352. The second Earl of Northumberland, son of Harry Hotspur, made considerable additions before his death, in 1455. But during the next three centuries, till the Smithson-Percy family got the ducal title, the Castle was much neglected, and some parts fell into ruin. The first Duke, to the year 1786, effected a wholesale reconstruction of the central group of buildings, the ancient Keep, where nothing really old now exists. It was, however, by the fourth Duke, affectionately called "Duke Algernon," from

1854 to 1865, that the grand restorations or modern additions were made, comprising the chapel, with the Prudhoe Tower, and the new state rooms and dining-hall, with the southern range of buildings. The general aspect of the Castle, towering above the surrounding woods, is very impressive when viewed from the bridge over the river below. The architect, Mr. Salvin, employed by Duke Algernon in his restorations, was careful to preserve the true military Gothic style of mediæval English buildings, throughout the exterior of the Castle. But its interior, by the advice of some professors of classical architecture, was made Roman or Italian, and seems, though splendid in its way, quite out of character.

The remains of Alnwick Abbey and Hulne Priory, within a stroll from Alnwick Castle, are of some interest, but the former consist merely of a turreted gateway belonging to the middle of the fifteenth century. Hulne or Holne Priory, two miles farther, on the north bank of the Aln, preserves the greater part of its walls, and a massive tower, built in 1488 by the fourth Earl of Northumberland. It belonged to the Carmelites or White Friars, established here by a gift from De Vesci, in the thirteenth century, and by the subsequent gifts of Ralph Fulborne, a Crusader.

The small town of Alnwick has a relic of the olden time, in the Bond Gate, sometimes called Hotspur's Gate, which probably was built by Hotspur's father. Its fine church, dedicated to St. Michael, as well as the church of St. Paul, founded by Duke Hugh, merits the visitor's notice. Alnwick and its neighbourhood, we need scarcely say, are associated with stirring incidents of border warfare. Here, in 1093, Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland, fighting for the Saxons against the Norman William Rufus, was defeated and slain by Mowbray, governor of Bamborough Castle. The body of Malcolm, after having been kept thirty years at Tynemouth, was removed to Scotland by his son Alexander, and was interred at Dunfermline. There still remains, at Alnwick, the fragment of a rude memorial cross, which marks the spot where Malcolm, with one of his sons, marching at the head of the Scottish army, was surprised by an ambuscade. One of his descendants, Elizabeth, Duchess of Northumberland, in 1774, erected on this spot a new memorial cross. Here, again, in 1174, another Scottish King, William the Lion, while besieging Alnwick Castle, was taken prisoner, and was sent to the Tower of London.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### FORMATION OF MOUNTAINS.

Professor P. M. Duncan, F.R.S., began his second lecture on the Grandeur Phenomena of Physical Geography on Thursday week, the 21st inst., by observing that the contraction of the crust and deeply-seated portions of the globe, incident upon the dissipation of the internal heat, produced pressures, thrusts, or stresses, which acted tangentially to the surface. He stated that it is necessary to admit two kinds of this action or performance of work:—1. Deeply-seated curvings, affecting very large areas; some curves being very wide and their progress exceedingly slow; while others become deep or high, and others depart slightly from the normal curvature. 2. More superficial thrusts, producing sharper curvings and plications in small areas, which are usually included within the great spaces. These are essentially the forces of mountain-making; but, as the internal heat of the globe is radiated in different amounts in different parts, in consequence of conduction through unequally contracting rocks of various materials, there can be no symmetry of the affected localities. Moreover, the force of one tangential thrust may interfere with the action of others. This unequal and not localised action, consequently, prevents the formation of huge fissures, and appears to account for seemingly vertical upheavals and subsidences. The formation of mountains was slow, and usually a third stage was passed through—the collection of sediments, the tangential thrusts which crumpled and curved them, and the upheaval of the mass. The details of hills, ridges, valleys, and peaks were the results of the agents of denudation constantly at work. Mountains are divided into two kinds:—1. Simple (monogenetic), made up of one series of thrusts. Of this kind, Mount Tilla, in the Punjab, was taken as a type, and as presenting the rare anticlinal condition; while Snowdon was referred to as a mountain formed in a synclinal curve, and as having had subsidence and upheaval subsequently to its original formation. These changes of level, it was said, could have had nothing to do with intrinsic changes. 2. The Juras, the Himalayas, and a range in the far west of North America, near the source of the Missouri, were taken as compound types (polygenetic), with interesting details. The effects of extreme lateral pressure in producing the height of mountains were commented on, together with the molecular changes, such as slaty cleavage and metamorphic foliation and contortion. Every vicissitude in the aspect of nature, so far as mountains are concerned, is linked with the theory of the secular refrigeration and the molten condition of the globe.

### WILD FLOWERS AND INSECTS.

Sir John Lubbock, M.P., F.R.S., gave the discourse at the weekly evening meeting on the 22nd inst., illustrated by a magnificent array of large coloured diagrams. He began by referring to the structure of the flower of the common white dead nettle, and asking the reason of its peculiarities. He said that C. K. Sprengel, at the close of the last century, was the first to throw light upon the subject, by pointing out that the forms, colours, scent, and honey of flowers are related to the visits of insects, who transfer the pollen from the stamens to the pistil. Darwin, however, was the first to perceive that insects also transfer the pollen from the stamens of one flower to the pistil of another. The importance of this cross-fertilisation has since been proved by his continued researches, followed up by those of other naturalists, Hooker and Bennett, and especially by Dr. H. Muller. As flowers are highly important to insects, so also insects, in many respects, are absolutely necessary to flowers, which owe to them in many cases their scent, colour, and even their very existence in their present form. The ornamental parts of flowers have special reference to the position of the honey, and these honey-guides to insects are wanting in night flowers; and it may be laid down as a general rule that those flowers which are not fertilised by insects (for instance, those of forest-trees) possess neither colour, scent, nor honey. Sir John, after briefly describing the parts of a flower, referred to a number of interesting examples of cross-fertilisation, as well as to experiments. The transference of the pollen from one flower to another is effected principally either by the wind or by insects, sometimes also by birds and by water. Wind-fertilised flowers have no colour, scent, or honey—the characteristics which attract insects to flowers. Wind-fertilised flowers also produce more pollen; the plants flower early in the spring, and the pollen is less adherent. Sir John said that he had proved by experiment that not only bees but wasps carry off honey more than fifty times in the course of twelve hours; and, by putting pieces of blue and orange paper beneath the strips of glass on which he placed his honey, he found that the bee preferred the honey over the blue paper to that over the orange; thus evincing its power of appreciating colour. Bees are

attracted by odours agreeable to ourselves; while flies, on the contrary, prefer colours and odours which to us are very unpleasant. Sir John then commented on the peculiarities in the structure of various wild flowers, referring to cases in which the stamens and pistils do not ripen at the same time (such as the pistil ripening before the stamens), thus preventing self-fertilisation; and he dilated on the remarkable arrangement of the parts in many flowers for favouring the transference of the pollen from one flower to another. In many cases the effect of the colouring and the scent (he said) is greatly enhanced by the association of several flowers in one bunch, as in the lilac, wild hyacinth, and the umbellifera. Perhaps no group of flowers offers more remarkable adaptations than the orchids, on which Sir John made a few remarks, derived from Darwin's celebrated work. After referring to flowers closing their petals during rain to preserve the pollen, he alluded to some which do so at particular hours, as it were going to sleep, in order, he considered, to guard against the robbery of the pollen by insects incapable of fertilising flowers. Wind-fertilised flowers never sleep, and night-flowering blossoms are generally deficient in the spots and lines which serve as honey-guides to bees. Sir John described the methods by which he beguiled the dandelion to sleep a whole day, and to keep awake a whole night. In conclusion, he said that just as our gardeners, by selecting seed from the most beautiful varieties, have done so much to adorn our gardens, so have insects, by fertilising the largest and most brilliant flowers, unconsciously but not less effectually contributed to the beauty of our woods and fields. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., Vice-President, was in the chair.

### BEETHOVEN AND HIS WORKS.

Mr. Dannreuther's second and concluding lecture, given on Saturday last, was devoted to Beethoven. In his opening remarks he alluded to Beethoven's high ethical notions as contrasted with those of Mozart and other musicians, who were content with any subject that afforded sufficient opportunity for display. Beethoven invariably looked to the quality of the feelings, the words, and the situation to be enforced by music before he would have anything to do with them. This appears to be the key to Beethoven as a man and as a composer. His whole nature was cast in so sublime a mould that, no matter how humorous and joyous his mood, his moral elevation can be felt throughout. He alone, of all musicians, has the true note for the highest exaltation and for the deepest suffering. . . . He was the first among musicians who distinctly felt the influence of the literary and social fermentation of his time, and who offered himself as the singer of all humanity. He was essentially a modern man. He composed little in comparison with Mozart; but then he thoroughly digested and completed his works, and nothing could induce him to write to order. In his maturest works he seems frequently to have set himself some poetical and emotional task; and it is where the psychological tendency is most pronounced that he has raised music to the level of the highest poetry. In doing this he makes use of a musical apparatus considerably more formidable than that of his predecessors; and his demands on the executive powers of musicians were altogether without precedent. As the conventional means were utterly insufficient, he was forced to create a new technical language for himself. He refined and intensified the sentiments to the utmost, and compelled the executants to follow him into every ramification of his thought. This led to the reconstruction of the orchestra, to the creation of a new class of musical virtuosi, to an extremely precise musical notation in regard to quality of tone, accent, and expression, and, above all, to the regeneration of the musical stage as attempted by Wagner. To him we owe this true criterion: "Technical expression being equal, the quality and intensity of the emotional matter set forth should turn the scale between any two pieces of music." Beethoven was the first great musician who managed to subsist independently of direct social patronage. Haydn, in the service of the Esterhazy family, sang like a tame canary; and Mozart, who appealed to the public of all Europe, miserably succumbed in the struggle; but Beethoven, thanks to the music-publishers and the press, though his income was often precarious, preserved his artistic independence throughout his life. Referring to several of his works, Mr. Dannreuther commented on the religious passion in their utterances, and the characteristic significance of each part, as contrasted with the conventional forms so often found in the works of Mozart and Haydn. . . . Beethoven is, *par excellence*, the composer of sonatas. Each of these differs from its predecessor, and those of his third period are, in the full sense of the word, revelations. He was born on Dec. 17, 1770, at Bonn, and died at Vienna, March 26, 1827, his parents being a poor tenor singer and the daughter of a head cook. He did not marry, though he loved one woman passionately and longed for a companion. In 1847 he visited Mozart; and, after instruction from Haydn and others, became the musical lion of Vienna. In 1800, at the height of success, his hearing began to fail, and from 1803 to the end he was completely deaf. He became morose, suspicious, and highly irritable; yet he seems to have lived through much lonely pain and misery, vexation and anxiety, with a sort of heroic resignation. At times the spirit of some of his last works shows him to have risen to something like the mental quiet and the emotional exaltation of a saint.—Mr. Dannreuther's illustrations on the pianoforte included specimens of Beethoven's compositions at various periods of his career—the earliest and the ripest: four bagatelles, op. 33; the sonata in E flat, op. 31; and the sonata in A major, op. 101.

### THE PROTOZOA, OR EGG-ANIMALS.

Mr. E. Ray Lankester, M.A., began his third lecture on the Pedigree of the Animal Kingdom, on Tuesday last, by referring to the stages observed in the development of the earth-worm, which he termed—1, the egg stage; 2, the mulberry form; 3, the gastricle; and, 4, the perigaster, or hollow worm, in which there is a distinct separated cavity surrounding the alimentary canal. The first stage which occurs in all animals corresponds in essential form-value to some of the existing protozoa or egg-animals, several of which include also the mulberry stage. Mr. Lankester, making the protozoa the subject of his lecture, by reference to diagrams, pointed out the amount of complexity of structure and function to which one simple droplet of protoplasm may attain; and he then followed this egg stage through the whole animal kingdom, of whose pedigree it is the root. Dividing the protozoa into three groups, he described first the monera, the most simple form, as having no hard kernel, sometimes living on dead shells, and sometimes taking limestone from the sea-water and depositing it on their surface, leaving fine holes for their delicate processes to pass through (the foramenifera); secondly, the nucleata, which possess a central kernel and more complicated structure—including the amœba, the radiolaria, and the gregarines (parasites living on worms, insects, and other animals), still more elaborate in their formation; and, thirdly, the infusoria, whose great distinctive feature is the possession of a permanent hole which serves for a mouth, and which yet has a most profound want of identity with the mouth of the higher animals. Mr. Lankester then commented on the relationship of these protozoa to each other and to all the multi-cellular animals, asserting that the first stage of all the



higher animals is merely a repetition of the form presented by the earthworm's egg and of the form maintained throughout life by the protozoa. Selecting the hen's egg as an example, he showed, by reference to diagrams, that it is really only a modified cell—a minute uni-cellular fragment of protoplasm surrounded by food-material. Other interesting cases were referred to in which the food-material is very deficient, and in some hardly to be recognised.

Professor Tyndall will, on Thursday next, Feb. 4, begin a course of seven lectures on some subjects connected with Electricity. The discourse on Friday evening, Feb. 5, will be given by Mr. James Dewar, F.R.S.E., on the Physiological Action of Light.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF CARNARVON.

The Right Hon. Evelyn, Countess of Carnarvon, who died on the 25th inst., was the only daughter of George, sixth Earl of Chesterfield, by Anna Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Cecil, first Lord Forester; and was sister and heiress to George Philip Cecil Arthur, late Earl of Chesterfield, at whose death, in 1871, she inherited the large family estates of the Stanhopes, Earls of Chesterfield, situate principally in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. Her Ladyship was born Nov. 3, 1834, and was married, Sept. 5, 1861, to Henry Howard Molyneux, Earl of Carnarvon, the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, by whom she leaves one son, Lord Porchester, and three daughters.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR A. McDONNELL, BART.

The Right Hon. Sir Alexander McDonnell, Bart., M.A. Christ Church, Oxon, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, late a Resident Commissioner of the Board of National Education in Ireland, and a member of the Privy Council, died, on the 21st inst., at his residence, 32, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin, aged eighty. He was eldest son of the late James McDonnell, M.D., of Belfast and Murlough, and derived his descent, through the famous Coll Kittagh McDonnell, head of the clan Jan Vohr, from the McDonnells, Lords of the Isles in Scotland. Having graduated with high honours at Oxford, Sir Alexander was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1824, and held from

1839 to 1871 the important office of Resident Commissioner of National Education in Ireland. Shortly after his retirement he was created a Baronet (Jan. 20, 1872), in consideration of his long and distinguished career in the public service of Ireland. Esteemed and beloved by all classes, he has passed away universally lamented. Sir Alexander married, in 1826, Barbara, eldest daughter of Hugh Montgomery, Esq., of Benvariden, in the county of Antrim, and relict of Richard Staples, Esq., and was left a widower in 1865. As he has died without issue, the title becomes extinct. His only brother, John McDonnell, M.D., is Medical Poor-Law Commissioner for Ireland.

MR. GARLAND.

John Bingley Garland, Esq., of Leeson, near Swanage, and Stonehouse, Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, magistrate of that county, who died at his residence, on the 12th inst., aged eighty-three, was the son of George Garland, Esq., of Poole, for many years member for that place, and his wife, Amy, daughter and co-heiress (by the death of her brother, Sir John Lester without issue) of Benjamin Lester, formerly M.P. for Poole.—Mr. Garland succeeded his brother Benjamin Lester (also sometime M.P. for Poole), and Admiral Joseph Gulston Garland, both of whom died unmarried, and the former of whom took the name of Lester, instead of Garland, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, the above Benjamin Lester. The deceased Mr. Garland was one of the oldest magistrates of Dorsetshire, and in January, 1828, was made High Sheriff of the county, just three years after his father had filled the same office. In 1854 Mr. Garland presented to the town of Poole thirteen acres of land for the purpose of providing a cemetery, and his remains were interred therein. The late Mr. Garland lived for many years in Newfoundland, owning considerable property there, and was the first Speaker in the House of Assembly formed in that colony. Mr. Garland was twice married, and has left issue three sons and five daughters. The eldest son, George Vallis, succeeds to the estates. He is in holy orders, and Vicar of Aslacton, in the county of Norfolk.

The trial-trip of the Imperial German ironclad frigate Kaiser, 5000 tons and 1100-horse power, was made on Thursday week, at the Maplin Sands, in the presence of the commissioners appointed by the German Government. The result was considered most satisfactory, being more than half a knot in excess of the contract speed promised by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, the builders. The vessel, on reaching Germany, is to be armed with nine of Krupp's steel guns, each 22 tons weight, and is one of the most formidable ironclads yet built.

We learn from Lahore the arrival there of Jamshid, the Siah Posh Kaffir, who was brought to London by Dr. G. W. Leitner, and who went back on his way to his own country, Katar, in the Hindoo Koosh, about a month ago. He had, as our readers may recollect, been captured in his youth by slave-dealers and detained in Afghanistan. The British Anti-Slavery Society lately sent him home with an address, expressing the abhorrence of the English people for the slave trade to which so many of his countrymen have become victims, and thanking them for the protection which they afforded to certain native Christians about ten years ago. They are requested also to give their assistance to any European travellers who may in future penetrate into their secluded mountain region. It is hoped that the influence of Jamshid, who is most favourably impressed by all his treatment in England, as he was by his previous experiences of British society in the Punjab, will do much towards opening a way for commercial intercourse with that district. The origin of the Siah Posh Kaffirs, as before noticed, is an ethnological problem of great historic interest. Jamshid has been carefully examined by Dr. John Beddoe and Dr. Nordau, at the Anthropological Institution, applying a hundred different tests and measurements, both on the Broca and the Schwartz systems, the results of which will be published. They find, in general, from the conformation of his head and other features, that he is not of the Turanian or Mongolian type, and that he differs from the high caste Indo-Aryan; but that he resembles a type existing in Central Europe, and including some nations of Slavonic race. This observation may tend, in some degree, to confirm the supposition that the Siah Posh Kaffirs are descendants of military followers of Alexander the Great, whose conquest left manifold traces of its effects in the highlands of the Indian north-west frontier, as is shown by Dr. Leitner's collections of Greco-Buddhistic sculpture.

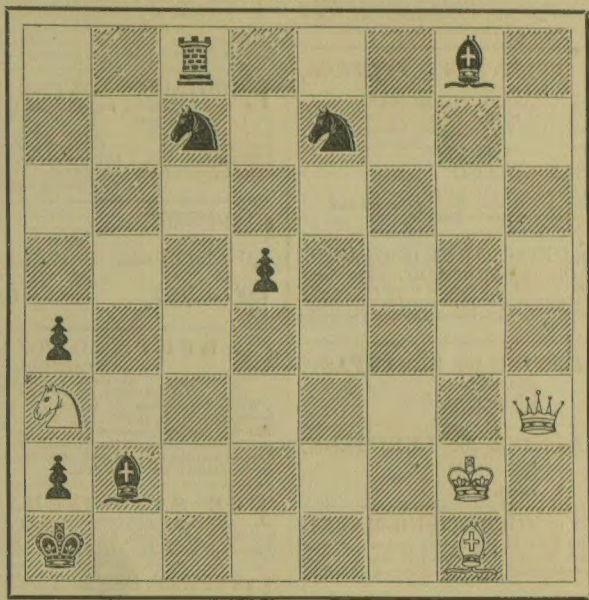
CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.  
J. DE S.—The "trifle" is very pretty, but, we think, scarcely suited to our columns.  
E. H. C.—Be so kind as to describe your problems on diagrams.  
A. E. S., T. HAZRON, H. E. K., G. COCHER, J. G. C.—Accept our best thanks for the problems.  
SENEX.—Many thanks for the game.  
H. STEVENSON.—We shall be glad of any information on the subject you refer to.  
G. W. U.—We fear there is no chance of your suggestion ever becoming popular.  
PROBLEM No. 1612.—Additional correct solutions received from C. S. H., J. K., D. E. M., Clive Croskey, Turk, A. L. Matte, Inagh, G. D. R., Bosworth, Mr. Manning, Emilio F., Florit, A. J. L., Polichinelle, J. L., Treduncock, Wowley, M. Glover, A. A., Dublin.  
PROBLEM No. 1613.—Correct solutions received from Julius L., J. K., Paul Pry, Clive Croskey, H. R. Vincent, J. E. Watson, C. R. Anderson, Miss Jane D., Singleton, J. G. C., G. H. V., M. A. O., R. P. N. Banks, East Marden, H. Schleusner, H. Rea, Cant, Wowley, Dumpling, H. Stevenson.  
PROBLEM No. 1614.—Correct solutions from Wowley, Cant, J. K., H. Schleusner, H. T. A., Owlet, H. Rea, I. S. T., A. Wood, Mimetche, H. R. Vincent, G. H. V., W. F. Payne, Barscobe, J. G. C.  
\* An amateur would be glad of a game by correspondence. Address "Garryowen," 38, Upper Rutland-street, Dublin.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1613.  
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to R 5th K moves \*  
2. K to Kt sq P to Kt 5th  
Anything  
3. Q mates.  
Anything

PROBLEM No. 1615.  
By C. W., late of Sunbury.  
BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in four moves.

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

The following is one of ten simultaneous games contested last week at the Old Change Chess Club, between Mr. Zukertort and ten opponents, the former playing blindfold.—(Sicilian Defence.)  
WHITE (Mr. L.) BLACK (Mr. Z.)  
1. P to K 4th P to Q 4th  
2. P to Q 4th  
This move has been decried by nearly all the authorities, but it is not so bad as has been generally supposed.  
3. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
4. P to Q 3rd P to K B 3rd  
5. Kt to Q B 3rd B to K Kt 2nd  
6. B to Q 2nd K Kt to K 2nd  
7. B to K 2nd Castles  
8. Castles P to K B 4th  
9. R to Q Kt sq  
Protecting the Q Kt P, and thus enabling him, if Black took Pawn with Pawn, to recapture with Queen's Knight.  
10. Kt to K R 4th B to Q Kt 2nd  
11. B to K B 3rd Kt to Q 5th  
12. P takes P Kt takes B (ch)  
13. Kt takes Kt Kt takes P  
14. Kt to K 4th P to Q 4th  
15. B to K Kt 5th P takes Kt  
Very ingenious, and far-sighted as beautiful. The sacrifice of the Queen for the two minor pieces, if not strictly sound, leads to a most interesting game.  
16. B takes Q P takes Kt  
17. P to K Kt 4th  
Seemingly his best resource. If he plays instead the attacked Bishop to Q B 7th, and Black's Pawns, in a few moves, carried the day.  
We may mention that the blindfold player won the whole of the ten games played on this occasion, after a fight of five hours and a half.

CHESS AT BRIGHTON.

A lively little Skirmish played the other day at the Brighton Chess Club, between Mr. R. ROBSON, the hon. sec., and Mr. W. T. PIERCE.  
(Mucio Gambit.)  
WHITE (Mr. R.) BLACK (Mr. P.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. P to K B 4th P takes P  
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th  
4. B to Q B 4th P to Kt 5th  
5. Castles P takes Kt  
6. Q takes P Q to K B 3rd  
7. P to K 5th Q takes K P  
8. P to Q 3rd B to K R 3rd  
9. B to Q 2nd Kt to K 2nd  
10. Kt to Q B 3rd Q Kt to B 3rd  
11. Q R to K sq Q to K B 4th  
This move, which was first suggested to Mr. Paulsen, ought, properly followed up, to turn the tables effectually on the opening player.  
12. Kt to Q 5th  
This, we think, stronger than 12. R to K 4th, to which Black's best reply, as was

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTTINGHAM CHESS CLUB.—The annual soiree of this flourishing club was held on Friday, Jan. 22, and was attended by numerous representatives of the Derby, Ipswich, and Grantham Chess Clubs, and other different towns. Play commenced shortly after six p.m., and was continued until half-past nine, when a sumptuous supper was served, to which upwards of seventy gentlemen came down.—The Mayor of Nottingham, Mr. W. Lambert, presiding. The toast of the evening, "Success to the Nottingham Chess Club," was given by Mr. S. Hamel, the president, who in the course of his speech expressed his regret at the absence of the "big guns" from their gathering that evening. Among the other toasts were the "Mayor," the "President," the "Visitors," and the Hon. Sec., Mr. Hugh Browne. After supper play was resumed and prolonged to a late hour. One of the features of the evening was the presentation by Mr. S. Hamel to each of the combatants in the late match, by correspondence, between Nottingham and Derby, of a copy of the games, each move being printed on separate diagrams, and suitably inscribed on the cover.  
LIVERPOOL CHESS CLUB.—The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Liverpool Chess Club was held on Monday, the 11th inst. The balance sheet showed that the club was in a satisfactory financial position. Mr. J. M. Wood was elected president, and Mr. S. Wright, who has filled the office of hon. sec. for the past six years, was chosen as vice-president. Mr. H. E. Kidson succeeds Mr. Wright in the office of hon. sec. The club has now a suitable and commodious meeting-room at the Palatine Restaurant, 25, Cable-street, and there is a good attendance of players daily. The annual tournament amongst the members is in process of organisation, and it is expected that a match with the Manchester Club will be shortly arranged.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with three codicils, dated respectively Feb. 28, 1871, Nov. 11, 1872, and Dec. 12 last, of the Right Hon. John, Baron Kesteven, of Casewick, Lincolnshire, who died on the 17th ult., at his town residence, No. 6, Cavendish-square, was proved on the 20th inst. by his brothers, the Ven. Edward Trollope and General Sir Charles Trollope, K.C.B., and his eldest son, the Hon. John Henry Trollope, now Lord Kesteven, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500 and a carriage with a pair of horses; to the Ven. E. Trollope and General Sir C. Trollope, as executors, £100 each; to his son the Hon. Robert Cranmer Trollope, a certain mortgage debt of £3000 and his stock in the Great Northern Railway; and to his eldest son the furniture at his mansion-house at Casewick. Each of the younger children take portions of £10,000. His real estate in the counties of Lincoln and Northampton he devises to the use of his eldest son for life, with remainder to his sons successively according to seniority in tail male. The deceased makes his diamonds and plate heirlooms, to descend with the settled estates, and he appoints his son, the present Peer, residuary legatee.

The will, dated June 23 last, of Lord Albert Leveson Gower, late of No. 28, Dover-street, Piccadilly, who died on the 23rd ult., at Beaudesert, Staffordshire, was proved on the 19th inst. by the Marquis of Stafford, the nephew, and Lord Ronald Charles Sutherland Leveson Gower, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to each of his executors, and £30,000 upon trust for his children. The residue of his property he leaves to his wife for life, and at her death to his children.

The will and codicil, dated Dec. 4, 1867, and June 8 last, of Mr. William Urquhart Arbuthnot, late of Bridgen-place, Bexley, Kent, a member of the Council of India, who died on the 11th ult., were proved on the 4th inst. by George Noble Taylor, the brother-in-law, and William Spottiswoode, the son-in-law, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Eliza Jane Arbuthnot, his furniture, plate, pictures, horses, carriages, and effects, and £1000 absolutely; he also gives her the income of the residue of his property for life, and at her death it is to be divided equally among all his children.

The will and two codicils, dated May 2, 1872, Nov. 29, 1873, and Nov. 8, 1874, of Mr. Edward Morton, late of Wolverley, Worcestershire, who died on Nov. 9 last, were proved on the 7th inst. by John Lee Morley, James Amphlett Morton (the nephew), and Edward James Morton (the son), the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths £50 to each of his godchildren—viz., James Amphlett Morton, Herbert Morton, and Herbert Anthony Evans—to Charles Smith, foreman in the employ of Morton and Sons, £100; to the Kidderminster Infirmary, £100; to his four children, Edward James, Frederick William, Annie Susannah, and Alice Elizabeth, £10,000 each; to his eldest son, Edward James, he gives the estate at Wolverley, with the furniture; and there are some specific gifts to each of his other children. The residue he leaves equally between his said four children.

The will, dated July 27, 1863, of Sir Joshua Rowe, C.B., late of No. 10, Queen Anne-street, Marylebone, who died Oct. 30 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by Dame Frances Anne Rowe, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to his sister Mrs. Valpy, £200; to his sister Mrs. Westmacott, £100; to his brother, George W. Rowe, £500; and the rest of his property to his wife.

The wills of the following persons have recently been proved, viz.:—Mr. Matthew Nelson, late of Holme-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, under £35,000; Mrs. Harriet Gregory, late of Claremont Knight's Hill, Lower Norwood, under £3000; Mr. James Howard Buller, late of Downes, near Crediton, Devon, under £25,000; Colonel Philip James Yorke, late of No. 89, Eaton-place, under £12,000; Miss Juliana Caroline Yorke, under £7000; Mr. James Parker Woodhouse, late of No. 43, Ladbroke-grove, Kensington Park, under £50,000; the Venerable George Clark, under £7000; the Hon. Reginald Grimston Standish O'Grady, under £2000; Colonel Charles Marshall, late of No. 6, Westbourne-square, under £45,000; the Rev. Joseph Hindle, under £45,000; and Mr. Edward Lucas, late of 98, Buckingham-road, Brighton, under £40,000.

The *Observer* says that the Government will introduce a bill next Session for the appointment of a Public Prosecutor.

At a meeting of the Liverpool health committee, on Thursday week, a letter was read from the Rev. W. R. Trench, offering to give £1000 for the object the Rev. Mr. Moss had in view in offering a similar amount—viz., the improvement of those parts of the town inhabited by the poor. Mr. Trench made his offer conditional upon £10,000 being made up by others.

Betsy Leatherland, of Tring, who on the 24th of April last attained, it is stated, the age of 111 years, died recently, and was buried on Saturday at Tring. Some discussion took place some months ago as to the reputed age of this woman, of which Mr. Thoms has grave doubts.—The *Chester Courant* states that an old man, named William Roberts, died recently at Holywell at the age of 105 years. He was only a few weeks ago admitted into the Holywell Union. The obituary notices of the same paper record the death at Leaton, Salop, of Mark Bailey, for thirty years gamekeeper to the late Viscount Combermere, in his hundredth year.

In describing, a fortnight since, the little brass steam-launch Mab, built at St. Petersburg by Messrs. Baird, to ply on the Neva, it was mentioned that she had beaten, in a race there, the one which Messrs. Thornycroft and Co., of Chiswick, had built for the Czarewitch. We are informed by Messrs. Thornycroft that, upon the occasion referred to, the Mab was burning the best Welsh coal, while the steam-yacht they had constructed for his Imperial Highness was supplied with an inferior Newcastle coal used commonly by the Russian navy; a coal full of small slate, and apt to foul the small tubes of the boiler, which is of the locomotive type. This is proved by a letter from the young English engineer in charge of the vessel, who appealed to more than one person of authority, before starting, against such an unfair trial of speed. It took place by order, though in the absence, of the Czarewitch, at Peterhoff, on July 28. The two boats ran about a distance of two miles out into the Gulf, and were so far just equal; but the steam began to fall short in the engines of the English-built yacht, from the deposit of soot in the tubes and the badness of the fuel; till her engineer, having only a steam-pressure of 45 lb., was desired to stop, as the Mab was then getting ahead. The guaranteed speed of the yacht built for the Czarewitch was ninety statute miles an hour; but, in her trial on May 7, in the presence of Captain Kopitoff and Lieutenant Linden, of the Imperial Russian Navy, she ran at the speed of above twenty miles an hour against tide, and above twenty-two miles an hour with the tide. Her mean speed may fairly be taken at twenty-one miles an hour. We most willingly publish these facts in justice to the London builder.



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